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Penybont
Rural District Council



Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer

AND

Inspectors of Nuisances

For the Year 1938.

J. S. PEEBLES,
M.O.H.

EMRYS T. REES, M.M.
A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate R.S.I.
Certified Inspector of Meat & other Foods.

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Penybont Rural District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

County Councillor Mervyn W. Payne (Chairman).
Councillor Jenkin F. John.
Councillor Lieut.-Col. C. T. Edmondson, J.P.
Councillor Hubert E. Taylor.
Councillor W. J. Truman.
Councillor Thomas Jenkins.
Councillor Mrs. M. J. Evans, J.P.
Councillor L. C. Betty.
Councillor T. J. Baker, J.P.
Councillor David Bayliss.
Councillor Wm. Morgan-Richards.
Councillor Wm. David.
Councillor L. B. Evans.
Councillor David Thomas.
Councillor Philip Squire.

Penybont Rural District Council Medical Officer's Report

For the Year ended December, 1938.

GREENMEADOW,

BRIDGEND,

March, 1939.

To the Chairman and Members.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1938.

In Public Health circles, the matter which has been most prominently brought to notice in 1938, is Tuberculosis. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed, which consisted of Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., M.P., and Dr. F. J. H. Coutts. They received a tremendous amount of evidence, which was placed before them at various places in the Principality. It would appear from the conclusions which the Committee have arrived at, that, to put it mildly, all is not being done (for various reasons) to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

I do not think that this district can be included as one of the black spots. As you are no doubt aware, the Tuberculosis Order came into force in 1912, when Pulmonary Tuberculosis was made notifiable. During the last twelve years, the average number of cases notified has been 60; in 1938 the number was 50. The number should be nil, and this can only be forthcoming by better wages, better housing, food of better nutritional value, including far more milk of a safe variety, less crowding together in schools, much less homework—and this, in my opinion, is of extreme importance, as I consider that children should get sufficient education in school, and be allowed to have more open-air life at an age when their physical condition is of far greater importance than their intellectual. I consider it hopelessly wrong to allow these children to cram for examinations, scholarships, etc., and

when they have finished their work they go to bed—much too late and much too tired. All the training for physical fitness in future years can never undo the harm caused to children of seven years old to eighteen or nineteen, undergoing this tremendous strain.

I consider that as far as Public Health goes, Penybont has had a fairly good year, but I am still not satisfied with two things, and these I should like very much to stress. The first is scavenging and removal of household refuse. The way it is done in your district is totally unsatisfactory, and a new method which includes proper covered scavenging lorries, should be inaugurated at once. The other matter is immunisation against diphtheria. At the end of 1938, only a thousand children had been completely immunised since the Council commenced their scheme. I should like to see at least four times that number done. I recommend that throughout the district addresses and cinematograph films be given and shown, advising this preventative measure.

I wish to express my thanks to the Public Health Committee for their kindly co-operation, and to the Officers of the Council for their help in problems which concern more than one department.

I am, Your Obedient Servant,

J. S. PEEBLES,

Medical Officer of Health.

Appendix.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in aeres), 41,212.

Population, Census 1921, 21,710. Population, Census 1931, 29,209.

Registrar General's Estimate of resident population 1938, 27,660.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 5,832.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938), according to rate books, 6,925.

Rateable value (April 1st, 1938), £89,648.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £299 7s. 8d.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

A very large proportion of the male population is engaged in coal mining, either in your own district or in that of adjoining authorities. The remaining part of the male population is chiefly engaged either in agriculture—a large part of your area being agricultural land—or in railway work. The female population, generally speaking, undertake household duties, there being no great demand in the district for any female labour.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the year:—

Live Births—	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate ...	451	229	222	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 16.7
Illegitimate ...	11	6	5	
Still Births	25	15	10	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births ... 17.6
Deaths.....	320	188	132	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11.5

Deaths from Puerperal Causes—

			Rate per 1,000	
			Deaths.	Total Live and Still Births.
No. 29.	Puerperal Sepsis	.....	1	2.0
No. 30.	Other Puerperal Causes	...	2	4.1
Total			3	6.1

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	58
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	51.1
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	272.7
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	39
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	4
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2

The continued unemployment in your district is, as I have frequently pointed out, having a deleterious effect upon the health and physical condition among the adult and adolescent members and children of the population. It is impossible for those families the head of which is either unemployed or on a very low wage to have the necessary and essential articles of food which go to make up a proper and complete diet.

The most perfect food having the correct constituents in proper proportions is milk. The representatives of the Ministry of Health and the B.M.A. state that it is a highly nutritious food for the child and the nursing and expectant mother. The average consumption of milk in this country is 3 pints per head per week, and in the U.S.A. $5\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

It is known that fresh food is what is required to bring the nutrition of the population up to the standard, and surely in this country such fresh food can be produced.

SECTION B.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY:

(a) **Medical—**

J. S. PEEBLES, L.R.C.S. (Edin), L.R.C.P. (Edin), L.F.P.G., L.F.S.G., D.P.H. (Edin), Medical Officer of Health. Joint Appointment with Bridgend Urban District Council.

KATHLEEN DAVIES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant Medical Officer. Joint Appointment with Bridgend Urban District Council.

NELLIE E. JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant Medical Officer. Joint Appointment with Bridgend Urban District Council.

(b) **Others—**

EMRYS T. REES, M.M., whole-time Sanitary Inspector, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate R.S.I. Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

ALUN WILLIAMS, whole-time Sanitary Inspector, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate R.S.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

ALICE E. THOMAS, whole-time Health Visitor. State Registered Nurse; C.M.B.

EDITH BELL, whole-time Health Visitor; State Registered Nurse; C.M.B., Fever Training; Massage Certificate.

NESTA OSMOND, whole-time Health Visitor; State Registered Nurse; C.M.B.; H.V. Certificate.

ANGHARAD HOWELLS, part-time Health Visitor (Joint Appointment with Bridgend Urban District Council); State Registered Nurse; C.M.B.; H.V. Certificate.

(2)

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Cardiff and County Laboratory at Cardiff undertake, by arrangement, all the examination or analysis of chemical material, water, milk and foodstuffs. The following specimens were examined:—

Diphtheria Swabs	...	...	857
Hæmolytic Streptococci	...	...	1
Sputa T.B.	...	...	1

Milks—

Graded	...	...	111
Ungraded	...	...	22
For T.B.	...	...	19

Water—

Bacteriologically	...	...	28
Chemically	...	...	2

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For infectious cases—One motor ambulance is kept at the Fever Hospital.

For non-infectious and accident cases—In connection with the Priory of St. John, a motor ambulance is kept at Kenfig Hill, one at Pencoed, and another at Bridgend. These ambulances are available under certain conditions.

There are no ambulance facilities for Maternity cases.

(c) PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOMES.

General. District Nurses are employed by:—

- (1) The Laleston Nursing Association.
- (2) The St. Brides Major Nursing Association.
- (3) The Aberkenfig Nursing Association.
- (4) The Kenfig Hill Nursing Association.
- (5) The Pencoeed Nursing Association.
- (6) The Cwmfelin Nursing Association.

No Midwifery is undertaken by Numbers 3, 4, 5 and 6.

These Associations defray the entire cost.

For Infectious Diseases: Nil.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

(A) **Maternity.**

- (1) Tondy: Ebenezer Chapel.
One large waiting-room and a small consultation room.
- (2) Kenfig Hill: In November new premises built by the Council.
The building is the same as No. 10.
- (3) Heolycyw: Baptist Chapel.
The Chapel is used as a waiting-room and the Vestry as a consulting room.
- (4) Cornelly: Calvinistic Methodist Chapel.
The Vestry is partitioned off, and use is made of one large part as a waiting-room and a smaller part as consulting room.
- (5) Cefn Cribbwr: Workmen's Hall.
Large waiting-room and smaller consulting room.
- (6) Cwmfelin: Calfarfa Chapel.
The Vestry is used as a waiting-room and the Chapel as a consulting room.
- (7) Laleston: The Library.
There is one waiting-room and one consultation room.
- (8) St. Brides Major: Calfarfa Chapel Hall. Two rooms.
- (9) Bryncoch: Workmen's Hall.
The large hall is used as the waiting-room and one of the side rooms as the consulting room.

(10) Pencoed: In August, 1937, new premises, built by the Council, were opened. The building consists of a large waiting-room, weighing-room, consultation room, and kitchen. These premises are well built and exceedingly convenient.

(11) Wiek: The Village Hall. The large room is used as a waiting-room, and the smaller as a consultation room.

(B) Child Welfare Centres.

- (1) Tondy: Same as A (1).
- (2) Kenfig Hill: Same as A (2).
- (3) Heolyeyw: Same as A (3).
- (4) Cornelly: Same as A (4).
- (5) Cefn Cribbwr: Same as A (5).
- (6) Cwmfelin: Same as A (6).
- (7) Laleston: Same as A (7).
- (8) St. Brides Major: Same as A (8).
- (9) Coytrahen: Wesley Chapel Vestry. Satisfactory waiting and consulting rooms.
- (10) Bryneoch: Same as A (9).
- (11) Wick: Same as A (11).
- (12) Law Street: Caersalem Chapel, Fforddygyfraith. One large room divided by screens is used as waiting and consulting rooms.
- (13) Coity: Gilead Chapel Vestry. One large room divided by screens is used as waiting and consulting rooms.
- (14) Pencoed: Same as A (10).

The above accommodation for the various Maternity and Child Welfare Centres is provided by your Council.

On November 18th, 1935, your Council passed a resolution that as from January 1st, 1936, the fees paid for the rents of the various buildings used for Maternity and Child Welfare purposes were to be as follows:—

- (a) 6/- for a half-day session.
- (b) 10/- for a full day session.

This arrangement has been accepted by all the authorities in control of the various buildings.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

This Clinic is held twice weekly at Greenmeadow, Coity Road, Bridgend. During the year 23 cases were treated, and these made 293 attendances.

The diseases treated were:—

Debility, 6; Puny Children, 5; Rickets, 7; Bronchitis, 3; Asthma, 2.

Of the 23 cases, five were irregular in attendance, four showed no improvement, ten were considerably improved, and four showed very marked improvement. Of those cases who attended regularly 22% showed no improvement, 56% considerable improvement, and 22% marked improvement.

The amount spent on 'bus fares during 1938 for patients attending the Artificial Sunlight Clinic was £6 12 8d.

(c) HOSPITALS.

A number of Hospitals are made use of by the inhabitants of the district. Those Hospitals not given in the following list which are mostly used are: (1) The Cardiff Royal Infirmary; (2) The Port Talbot District General Hospital; (3) Maesteg Maternity Home.

Arrangements, I believe, are being made whereby more patients will be able to be treated at the Bridgend Infirmary, and this will do away with the necessity for so many being treated at Cardiff as at present.

(3) (1) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Eleven midwives are practising within the area of your Council. None are employed by your Council, or directly subsidised by your Council, but two are employed by Voluntary Associations.

Maternity cases from the district, by special arrangement, can be sent into the Bridgend Maternity Home, and below are the regulations and scale of charges decided upon by the Council:—

(1) Regulations:

- (a) The income to be considered should be the net income after deducting rent;
- (b) Where the income to the home is £2 and under, no charge should be made;
- (c) From all income in excess of £2 a deduction of 4s. should be made for each child, and **twice** the balance remaining should be the amount to be repaid to the Council.
- (d) This payment should be the full and final amount which should be demanded, irrespective of the period for which the patient remains in the Home;
- (e) Persons earning an income of £4 or over, should pay the full fees.

HOSPITALS & CONVALESCENT HOMES.

Name.	Situation.	Purpose.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of M.	Beds. F.	Proportion for District	Management.	Staff.	Operative Surgery.	X Ray	Massage Dept.	Dental Dept.	Oph-thal-mic Dept.	Pathological Work.
Infirmary.	1a, Quarella Road, Bridgend.	General. Maternity. Children.	87 16 36	55	32 16	Not Defined.	Public Assistance Committee	Medical Officer (full time) non-resident. Staff of Consultants. Nursing Staff.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Arrangement with Cardiff Laboratory.
District Hospital.	Merthyr-mawr Road, Bridgend.	General. Children. Private Patients.	22 2 4	12 1 2	10 1 2	Not Defined.	Voluntary Committee.	Nursing Staff. Non-resident Medical Men of district attend own cases. Staff of Consultants. Matron, 4 Sisters, 1 Trained Staff Nurse, 2 Assistant Nurses, 3 Probationers.	Yes, two well equipped Theatres	Yes.	Yes, a certified Masseuse on staff.	No.	Yes.	Arrangement with Clinical Research Association, London.
Isolation Hospital.	Cefn Hirgoed 2½ miles from Bridgend.	Infectious Diseases.	38 Beds 6 Cots	19	19	Not Defined.	Committee of 5 Local Authorities.	Non-resident medical officer. Matron. Two Sisters. Two staff nurses. 4 assistant nurses. 5 Probationers. Consultant for Puerperal cases.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Arrangement with Cardiff Laboratory.
Small Pox Hospital.	Cefn Hirgoed 2½ miles from Bridgend.	Small Pox	8	4	4	Not Defined.	Committee of 8 Local Authorities.	Non-resident medical officer. Caretaker. Nursing staff obtained as required.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Arrangement with Cardiff Laboratory.
Mental Hospital.	About 2 miles from Bridgend.	Mental Patients.	1942	1037	905	77 Patients come from 'Bridgend Area' in 1938	Committee of the County Council.	Medical Superintendent. 6 medical officers. Staff of consultants. Nursing staff.	Yes. Well equipped Theatre.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Cottage Homes	Merthyr-m'wr Road, Bridgend	Children	162	...	...	Not Defined	Public Assistance Committee	Medical Officer non-resident, Superintendent, Matron and Foster Mothers.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No
Convalescent Home, Southern-down	Southern-down	For Convalescents	100	...	100	Not stated	Voluntary Committee	Non-resident Medical Officer, Matron, Sister, 1 Assistant Nurse, 8 maids, 1 gardener.	No Special Departments					
Convalescent Home, Porthcawl	About 1 mile from Porthcawl	For Convalescents	170	170	...	Not stated	Voluntary Committee	Non-resident Medical Officer, Matron, 1 Sister, 2 assistant nurses, 14 maids, 2 gardeners.	No Special Departments					

(2) Scale :

Net Weekly Income.

No. of
Children.

	41s.	42s.	43s.	44s.	45s.	46s.	47s.	48s.	49s.	50s.	51s.	52s.	53s.	
0	...	2s.	4s.	6s.	8s.	10s.	12s.	14s.	16s.	18s.	20s.	22s.	24s.	26s.
1	...				2s.	4s.	6s.	8s.	10s.	12s.	14s.	16s.	18s.	
2	...								2s.	4s.	6s.	8s.	10s.	
3	...												2s.	

Net Weekly Income.

	54s.	55s.	56s.	57s.	58s.	59s.	60s.	61s.	62s.	63s.	64s.	65s.	66s.
0	... 28s.	30s.	32s.	34s.	36s.	38s.	40s.	42s.	44s.	46s.	48s.	50s.	52s.
1	... 20s.	22s.	24s.	26s.	28s.	30s.	32s.	34s.	36s.	38s.	40s.	42s.	44s.
2	... 12s.	14s.	16s.	18s.	20s.	22s.	24s.	26s.	28s.	30s.	32s.	34s.	36s.
3	... 4s.	6s.	8s.	10s.	12s.	14s.	16s.	18s.	20s.	22s.	24s.	26s.	28s.
4	...			2s.	4s.	6s.	8s.	10s.	12s.	14s.	16s.	18s.	20s.
5	...							2s.	4s.	6s.	8s.	10s.	12s.
6	...											2s.	4s.

Net Weekly Income.

	67s.	68s.	69s.	70s.	71s.	72s.	73s.	74s.	75s.	76s.	77s.	78s.	79s.
0	... 51s.	56s.	58s.	60s.	62s.	64s.	66s.	68s.	70s.	72s.	74s.	76s.	78s.
1	... 46s.	48s.	50s.	52s.	54s.	56s.	58s.	60s.	62s.	64s.	66s.	68s.	70s.
2	... 38s.	40s.	42s.	44s.	46s.	48s.	50s.	52s.	54s.	56s.	58s.	60s.	62s.
3	... 30s.	32s.	34s.	36s.	38s.	40s.	42s.	44s.	46s.	48s.	50s.	52s.	54s.
4	... 22s.	24s.	26s.	28s.	30s.	32s.	34s.	36s.	38s.	40s.	42s.	44s.	46s.
5	... 14s.	16s.	18s.	20s.	22s.	24s.	26s.	28s.	30s.	32s.	34s.	36s.	38s.
6	... 6s.	8s.	10s.	12s.	14s.	16s.	18s.	20s.	22s.	24s.	26s.	28s.	30s.
7	...		2s.	4s.	6s.	8s.	10s.	12s.	14s.	16s.	18s.	20s.	22s.
8	...						2s.	4s.	6s.	8s.	10s.	12s.	14s.
9	...										2s.	4s.	6s.

80s.: Full charge.

One hundred expectant mothers from your district under the above-mentioned arrangement, were sent into the Maternity Home, and 99 were confined there, at a cost of £490 4s. 0d., of which £79 10s. 6d. was recoverable from patients.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

Three women lost their lives during, or as a result of childbirth.

The Maternal Death Rate for the Penybont District is as follows:—1931, 14; 1932, 7.8; 1933, 7.7.; 1934, 6.1; 1935, 7.2; 1936, 11.4; 1937, 10.9; 1938, 6.1.

For England and Wales the rate is as follows:—1931, 4.11; 1932, 4.06; 1933, 4.23; 1934, 4.41; 1935, 3.93; 1936, 3.81; 1937, 3.23; 1938, 2.97.

From the appropriate table, it will be seen that at the 11 ante-natal centres 367 mothers attended, making 1,586 attendances.

Immediately a maternal death is registered, an investigation into the cause of death takes place. The home conditions are enquired into, especially in regard to the following:—

- (a) Number in family.
- (b) Financial position.
- (c) Housing conditions.
- (d) Occupation of both parents.
- (e) Diseases or illness from which mother has suffered.
- (f) The difficulty or otherwise of previous confinements, and help required at all such confinements.

The midwife in attendance upon the case is interviewed, and the following particulars obtained:—

- (1) Number of visits made by midwife previous to labour commencing.
- (2) Number of times urine was examined, and the results thereof.
- (3) The results of any ante-natal examinations.

The medical practitioner in attendance upon the case is visited, and any particulars given by him in regard to the case are noted.

A form giving in detail an account of each case is sent to the Ministry of Health.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

After a notification of the above disease, a visit is paid to the home and to the medical attendant. In every case the following facilities are offered:—

- (a) The services of a Specialist, whose fee is paid by the Local Authority, except in those cases where the financial position is such that this payment is not required.
- (b) Isolation and treatment at the Isolation Hospital, Cefn Hirgoed.

POST-NATAL ATTENDANCES.

In addition to those shown in Table 17, many mothers were given post-natal advice at the various Child Welfare Clinics.

SUPPLY OF FREE MILK.

During the year T.T. Milk was supplied to necessitous cases (8,550 gallons). The Scale adopted for the supply of free milk is as follows:—

Scale of Income per head of Family, Deducting Rent.

No. in Family.	For a Supply free of cost.	For a Supply at half cost price.
1	13/-	14/-
2	10/6	11/6
3	8/6	9/6
4	7/6	8/6
5	7/-	8/-
6 or more.....	6/6	7/6

The amount spent on free milk during 1938 was £951 14s. 8d.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

During the year, by arrangement with the Glamorgan Education Committee, 80 cases received Dental Treatment; of these cases, 36 were children under five years of age, and 44 were expectant or nursing mothers.

Forty-two expectant or nursing mothers were provided with dentures.

The cost of the treatment was as follows:—

- (a) For dental treatment: (1) Mothers, 3s. 6d. per case, and one case, 1s. (2) Children, 3d. per case.
- (b) For dentures: £1 5s. 10d. for a complete denture, and for partial dentures a lesser cost, determined by the size of the denture.

For the year, the total cost was made up as follows:—Children under five years of age, 9s.; expectant or nursing mothers, £7 11s. 6d.; dentures, £45 3s. 3½d.; total, £53 3s. 9½d. Out of this amount, £29 2s. 7½d. was recoverable from those who could afford to pay. The net cost of all dental treatment to the Council for the year was £24 1s. 2d.

The same scale of income is applied in dental cases as in those for free milk.

(ii.) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN

There is none provided.

(iii.) HEALTH VISITORS.

Three full-time Health Visitors are employed, and by arrangement with the Bridgend Urban District Council, two-thirds of the time of a fourth Health Visitor is also available.

As soon as possible after each child (whose birth has been notified) has reached the age of fourteen days, the home is visited by one of the Health Visitors. Thereafter, a visit is paid every four weeks until the child has reached the age of three months. From three months onwards to five years of age, the child is visited once every three months.

The above applies, of course, only in cases where, in the opinion of the Health Visitor, the child is making satisfactory progress.

In those cases where the Medical Officer of the appropriate Infant Welfare Centre or Health Visitor, thinks that more frequent visits are necessary, this is done. If requested by the Medical Practitioners, more visits are paid in special cases.

(iv.) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION (under Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, as Amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932)

The Local Authority advertised that in their area the Medical Officer of Health was to be the person to whom notices under Part I. of the Act must be sent. The Health Visitors employed by your Council were appointed Infant Protection Visitors under Part I. of the Children Act.

The Health Visitors make visits to all known cases at regular intervals until the children have reached the age of nine years.

A register of all children coming within the scope of the Act is kept.

No prosecutions were found to be necessary during 1938.

At the commencement of 1938, there were two children on the register, and during the year, two were adopted for payment, and at the end of the year, there were four on the register.

(v.) ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Your Council has now made arrangements for all orthopædic treatment which cannot be carried out at your own Clinics to be undertaken at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

Three new cases were sent for treatment in 1938, and all were treated as out-patients. Three patients continued treatment commenced in 1937, during 1938—one as an in-patient and two as out-patients. The total cost was £70 19s. 10d. (In-patient, £69 0s. 6d.; out-patients, £1 17s. 4d.).

The terms upon which treatment will be undertaken by this Hospital are as follows:—Registration fee, 5s.; plasters, if necessary, 2s. to 15s. each; X-ray, 10s. 6d. Indoor patients, £1 15s. per week. Instruments 25s. each. Of course, the charge will vary according to each case, but as a rule for those cases which become indoor patients the charge would be round about £10 per case.

1—SPECIAL URBAN POWERS VESTED IN THE COUNCIL BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OR MINISTER OF HEALTH

1. **Nuisances from Pig-keeping and Cellars:** Public Health Act, 1875, sec. 47 (1) and (2) applied to whole district as from 15th October, 1877. Repealed by P.H.A., 1936, without any substituted provisions.
2. **Ruinous or Dangerous Buildings:** Public Health Act, 1875, sec. 160 (3) embodying Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, ss. 75-78; applied to whole district as from 15th October, 1877. Repealed by P.H.A., 1936, except as relating to buildings, walls and other things dangerous to passengers.
3. **Numbering and Naming of Streets:** Public Health Act, 1875, sec. 160 (1) applied to Parishes of Coychurch Higher, Tythegston Higher, Newcastle Higher, Laleston, Llangynwyd Lower, Llangynwyd Middle, Pencoed, Pyle, St. Brides Minor and Ynysawdre.
4. **Public Lighting:** Public Health Act, 1877, sec. 161 (1st part) applied to Newcastle Higher and Ynysawdre from 17th June, 1890; Tythegston Higher from 16th March, 1905; Pyle from 21st December, 1905; Laleston from 16th April, 1929; Coychurch Lower from 16th April, 1920; St. Brides Major from 4th March, 1935; Ewenny from 22nd July, 1935.

Public Health Act, 1875, s. 161 (1st part) and s. 163 applied to Llangynwyd Lower from 9th August, 1920; St. Brides Minor from 1st January, 1926; Pencoed from 8th September, 1927; Coychurch Higher from 29th September, 1930.
4. **Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Regulations:** Adopted on 2nd February, 1907.
5. **Regulation of Mynydd Bach Common,** in the Parish of Tythegston Higher, under the Commons Act, 1899: Adopted on 6th September 1929. Bye-law with regard to Children's Playground added 1st April, 1937.
6. **Regulation of Penyfai Common,** in the Parish of Newcastle Higher under the Commons Act, 1899: Adopted April 27th, 1932. Bye-law with regard to Children's Playground added 1st April, 1937.
7. **Public Bathing,** in the Parish of St. Brides Major, under Section 92 of the P.H. Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907: Adopted on 30th April, 1931. Allowed by Minister of Health on 19th May, 1931.
8. **Regulation of Twyn Shippin Common,** in the parish of Coity Higher, under the Commons Act, 1899. Adopted September 14th, 1933. Bye-law with regard to Children's Playground added 1st April, 1937.

9. **Regulation of Angelton Common** under the Commons Act, 1899: Adopted on October 1st, 1934.
10. **Children's Playgrounds** for grounds at Sarn, Pencoed, and Heolycyw. Adopted on December 1st, 1934.
11. **Regulation of Brynmenyn Common**, in the parish of Ynysawdre, etc. Adopted September, 1935.

SPECIAL ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

1. **Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.**

1. Part II. (so far as applicable to Rural Districts): Adopted 20th May, 1923.
2. Part IV. for the regulation of music and dancing and other public entertainment for the whole district from 30th May, 1927.

2. **Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.**

- (a) In force throughout the district from 20th June, 1921:—

Part II. (Streets and Buildings) other than sections 19 to 23 inclusive, 26 to 28 inclusive, and 31; (ss. 15, 16, 24, 25 repealed, and ss. 66, 64, 61 and 56 P.H.A., 1936. substituted, and in s. 33 the words "or in any bye-laws to be made under any enactment extended by this Part.")

Part III. (Sanitary Provision) other than sections 38 to 45 inclusive, and 49; (repealed and ss. 39, 48, 141, 40, 87, 73, 37, 197, 107, 108 P.H.A., 1936, substituted).

Part IV. (Infectious Diseases); (ss. 52, 55 to 68 repealed, and ss. 149, 152, 84, 150, 151, 155, 184, 168, 148, 159, 160, 169, 167, 177 and 165 P.H.A., 1936, substituted).

Part V. (Common Lodging Houses); (repealed, and ss. 238, 241, 237, 247, 246, 238, 247 P.H.A., 1936, substituted).

Part X. (Miscellaneous) other than sections 92 and 94): (s. 93 repealed, and s. 234 P.H.A., 1936, substituted).

- (b) In force in Cloychurch Higher, Laleston, Llangynwyd Lower, Llangynwyd Middle, Newcastle Higher, Pencoed, Pyle, St. Brides Minor, Tythegston Higher, and Ynysawdre from 20th June, 1921:

Part II., sec. 21.

- (c) In force in Llangynwyd Middle, Newcastle Higher, Pyle, St. Brides Minor, Tythegston Higher, and Ynysawdre from 20th June, 1921:
- Part II., ss. 39 to 42 inclusive.

- (d) In force in St. Brides Major from 20th June, 1921:
Part X., s. 92 (repealed and ss. 231, 231 P.H.A., 1936, substituted).
- (e) In force in Newcastle Higher, Pencoed, and Ynysawdre from
Part II., s. 19.
- (f) In force in Kenfig, Merthyr-mawr, and St. Brides Major from
6th November, 1933:
Part II., s. 27 (repealed, and s. 53 P.H.A., 1936, substituted).

3. **Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1889.**

Adopted 12th January, 1918.

4. **Coity Wallia Commons Act, 1919.**

Affects the Parishes of Coity Higher, Coychurch Higher, Pencoed, and St. Brides Minor from 23rd June, 1920.

5. **Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926:** Vested in Council by Ministry of Health, 10th May, 1927.

6. **Local Government Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922:** Adopted 9th September, 1927, in force from 1st January, 1928.

7. **Public Health Act, 1925,** ss. 13, 14, 15 16, in force from 1st November, 1935.

POWERS DELEGATED BY THE GLAMORGAN
COUNTY COUNCIL.

- 1. **Cinematograph Act, 1909:** Renewed delegation on 24th December, 1930, of all powers, including the licensing of cinemas.
- 2. **Theatres Act, 1843:** Licensing powers delegated on 24th April, 1889.
- 3. **Explosives Acts, 1875-1883:** Licensing powers delegated on 24th April, 1889.
- 4. **Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919:** All powers delegated on 20th January, 1920.
- 5. **Shops Acts, 1912-1934** (except ss. 5 and 7 (2) of Act of 1928) delegated on 14th March, 1935.
- 6. **Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936.** Delegated on the 1st September, 1937.
- 7. **Retail Meat Dealers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1936.** Delegated on the 1st September, 1937.

SECTION C.

1. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(1) WATER.

The Mid-Glamorgan Water Board was established in 1920, and took over the various water undertakings and started to function on January 1st, 1921. The mains of the Board are now laid within every Parish of the Penybont Rural District Council, with the exception of Sker.

1. There are no new sources of supply.

2. Main Extensions and other Works.

- (a) Renewal of 6-inch main (Tondy to Brynmenyn) completed
- (b) Aerodrome St. Athan. A 9-inch main has been laid from Ewenny to a reservoir at Sigginstone, in the Cowbridge Rural District, and from there to the Aerodrome at St. Athan. The 9-inch main passes through the Parish of Ewenny, via Tair Cross, and is available to augment the supplies in the rural areas in that neighbourhood should building take place.

Proposals have been submitted by the Board to the Ministry of Health for the treatment of water at all the sources of supply not now treated. The following sources are already treated:—

- (1) Schwyll by chlorination.
- (2) Nantymoel low level by filtration and chlorination.
- (3) Dimbath source by filtration. Nearly 400,000 gallons daily pass through these filters. This supply was the source of considerable complaints from the Aberkenfig and Bryncethin area owing to the discolouration, particularly after storms.

The covering of the Flemingsdown and Southerndown Reservoirs has been completed.

QUALITY OF WATER.

The following is a typical analysis of the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board supply:—

Bacteriologically.

Number of organisms developing at 37 deg. c: 14 per m.l.
 Bacillus Coli present in 50 m.l. Absent in smaller amounts.
 Of moderate bacterial purity.

Chemically.

Yellowish green, clear.
 Of neutral re-action.
 Total hardness, 4.4.
 Chlorine, 1.1.
 Nitrogen as nitrates, Nil.
 Albuminoid ammonia, .0016.
 Free ammonia, .0006.
 Poisonous metals, Nil.
 Sediment, traces only.
 Animate forms, rare.
 Volume of sediment, .10.

A soft, neutral water. The chemical and microscopical characters show no evidence of any organic contamination.

From bacteriological and chemical examinations, the water at the treated sources, at Schwyll, Pwllwy, Nantymoel Low Level, and Dymbath, has been satisfactory. The Analyst reports on untreated water from upland sources have been fairly satisfactory, with the exception of samples taken after storms, particularly during the wet summer. Patrol of the gathering grounds continues, and every effort made to prevent contamination.

Eighty-seven samples of water for bacteriological and 40 samples of water for chemical examinations were submitted to the County Analyst during the year from the Board's sources of supply (97 by the Water Board and 30 by the Penybont Council). In addition, samples from each source of supply were submitted to Dr. Suckling, who has been engaged by the Board to give expert advice in regard to the treatment of the water from certain sources.

There is an ample supply of water for the district.

The erection of the Arsenal at Bridgend and the Aerodrome at St. Athan has caused an abnormal increase in water consumption for trade and domestic purposes from the Board's sources, with the result that the Schwyll source has to be utilised throughout the year to augment the upland sources. Previously this was only necessary in dry periods.

There has been close co-operation between the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board and the Penybont District Council, and I have had the greatest help from the Manager of the Water Board in regard to all matters connected with the Board's Supply.

LLANGYNWYD LOWER.

The eastern part of this parish is the village of Coytraheu, containing a population of 300. The supply here is from Dymbath, and during dry spells, from Schwyll.

NEWCASTLE HIGHER AND YNSYAWDRE.

These parishes are jointly provided with a supply, first from Pentwyn, on the Tondy mountain; the supply has since been augmented by a bulk supply from the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board, and additional sources have also been secured from Cefn-Carfan, Heolycyw and Cilcaudy. A shortage is experienced during times of drought at some of the high levels.

TONDU AND ABERKENFIG MAINS.

Nearly 2,000 yards of 6-inch cast-iron mains have been laid in Bridgend Road and Maesteg Road, Aberkenfig, to replace defective mains; and over 2,000 yards of 3-inch and 4-inch mains in the side streets off the new main to replace the small existing mains. The new mains have provided an increased pressure throughout the district, and have provided a better system of washing out the mains. Extensions have been carried out to Mount Pleasant, and 450 yards of 1½-inch asbestos pipe have been laid at Park Slip Cottages, Aberkenfig.

BRYNCETHIN AND BRYNCOCH (ST. BRIDES MINOR).

These villages are supplied direct from the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board mains, and have an ample supply.

The hamlet of Heol-lachog, consisting of 32 houses, has now a supply from the Board.

Eighty yards of 3-inch C.I. main have been laid at Sarn Honsing Site.

COITY.

This parish is supplied in bulk from the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board, and has an ample supply.

Two hundred and sixty yards of 4-inch C.I. main have been laid at Litchard.

PENCOED AND COYCHURCH HIGHER.

These parishes have a joint supply from Mynydd-y-Gaer; the water being collected into settling tanks, and from these to two service reservoirs—one fixed at Rhiw Ceiliog, which supplies Pencoed, and the other fixed at Heolycyw, for the supply of Coychurch Higher. From the reservoir, distributing mains are laid to all the populated parts of the parishes.

COYCHURCH LOWER.

This parish is supplied from wells, but it is within reasonable distance to have mains extended, either from the Pencoed supply or from the Coity supply, which extends as far as Simonstone.

EWENNY.

This parish is supplied in bulk by the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board; the part known as Corntown is still dependent upon springs.

ST. BRIDES MAJOR.

The upper part of the village is dependent upon a deep well. The lower part has a service from the Southerndown Reservoir. The Southerndown and Ogmore parts of this parish are supplied by the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. This is pumped from the Schwyll Springs to a service reservoir, situated at Heol-y-Mynydd, from which distributing mains are laid to all the houses and bungalows, and also Dunraven Castle.

A 6-inch main and 3-inch branches have been laid in the village of St. Brides Major, and houses are being connected to the new mains.

MERTHYRMAWR.

The village is supplied from the Schwyll Springs. The supply is a private one, and was provided by the late Col. J. I. D. Nicholl.

PYLE AND TYTHEGSTON HIGHER.

These parishes are jointly supplied, originally by Garw water; the Ynysawdre and Newcastle Higher mains, and thence to Cefn Cribbwr, Kenfig Hill and Pyle. The development at Tondy and Aberkenfig caused this supply to fall short of the requirements, and a new source of supply was obtained from Cwm Kenfig, situated in the Margam range of mountains. The area is now further augmented by a supply from Llangeinor reservoir, which is supplied from sources in the Ogmore and Garw Valleys. From here, a 9-inch main is laid to a one-and-a-half million gallon reservoir at Cefn Cribbwr for Kenfig Hill, Pyle, etc. Three hundred and twenty-five yards of 3-inch C.I. main have been laid at Beach Road, Pyle.

LALESTON.

This village is supplied from the Board's main. The part situated on Cefn Cribbwr is supplied from the Pyle and Tythegston Higher main, and Fforddygyfraith is now also supplied by the Board.

CORNELLY.

A 6-inch main in Blue Street, North Cornelly, now supplies all the houses.

PENYFAL.

The supply for this district has been improved by the purchase of a private cast-iron water main, and also a new main was laid. This has considerably improved the supply for this village.

The following are the numbers of houses without a proper piped supply in the various parishes:—

Parish.	Number of Houses.
Coychurch Lower	22
Pencoed	20
Ewenny	22
St. Brides Major	38
Wiek	31
Laleston	8
Tythegston Lower	9
Tythegston Higher	14
Pyle	8
Merthyr-mawr	6
Kenfig	13
Llangynwyd Middle	27
Llangynwyd Lower	17
St. Brides Minor	27
Coychurch Higher	42
Newcastle Higher	9
Coity Higher	21
Total.....	334

WELLS AND SPRINGS.

The following Wells and Springs are still being used:—

- (1) Heol-lan Spring near Coity (3 houses).
- (2) Cwmrisca Spring near Tondy (1 house).
- (3) Mount Pleasant Spring (still used by householders though main in all houses in vicinity).
- (4) Penyfai Common Spring (not used by householders).
- (5) Ty Grippwr Hill (not used by householders).
- (6) Park Slip Cottages Spring (still used by householders. though main in all houses).
- (7) Gilfach Cottages (Stream), (4 houses).
- (8) Gelli Siriol Cottages Spring (3 houses).
- (9) Greenmeadow Spring (6 houses).
- (10) Fforddygyfraith Well (not used by householders).

Wells and Springs continued—

- (11) Tyisha Buildings Well (3 houses).
- (12) Wern Fach Well (2 houses).
- (13) Park Field Tycrudd and Drefach Spring (4 houses).
- (14) Maes-y-der Spring (2 houses).
- (15) Buartha Farm Stream (not used by householders).
- (16) Hendre Spring (7 houses).
- (17) Panty Pwlla Spring (7 houses).
- (18) Waunwen Well (1 house).
- (19) Derwen Goppa (4 houses).
- (20) Pant Mari Flanders Well.
- (21) Pant Mari Flanders, 2 Springs.
- (22) King's Hall Well.
- (23) Cae Caradog Farm Well.
- (24) Green Isha, 2 Wells.
- (25) Trepit Well.
- (26) Broughton Court Well.
- (27) Coychurch Village Well.
- (28) Pwllypit Well.
- (29) Corntown Spring.
- (30) Corntown Court Spring.
- (31) Penprysg Spring.
- (32) Trebryn Well.
- (33) Peithcelyn Spring.
- (34) Victoria Road Spring.
- (35) Ffynnon Maen Spring.
- (36) Stormy Brickworks Spring.
- (37) Llangewydd Road Spring.
- (38) Cwmffoes Crossing Spring.
- (39) Llangewydd Farm Well.
- (40) Llangewydd Court Spring.
- (41) Sker Farm Well.
- (42) New Row Spring.
- (43) Waun-y-Mer Well.
- (44) Ploryn Maudlam Spring.
- (45) Maudlam Village Well.

(2) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

In certain parts of your district, there are sewerage schemes which are satisfactory. In other parts, owing to the absence of sewers, pail closets or privy middens are used.

Contracts have been let and work is in progress in connection with the following schemes:—

Pyle and Tythegston Higher.—Northern portion of Scheme, estimated to cost £38,550.

The scheme consists of the construction of new sewage disposal works upon the site of the existing works, and provides for screening and detritus chambers, two hopper bottom settling tanks, dosing chamber, 3 circular percolating filters 110ft. in diameter, 2 humus tanks and sludge lagoons. The effluent will be discharged into the River Kenfig. The storm water in excess of 3 D.W.F. is to be treated upon the existing filters.

New sewers are to be constructed varying between 9-in. and 27-in. in diameter. The work is to be completed in 1940.

Extension of Sewer to Penycae and the Isolation Hospital.

This work, consisting of 6-in diameter sewers, is estimated to cost £1,600, and is now nearing completion. It will take the drainage from the Isolation Hospital at Cefn Hirgoed, and the houses at Penycae. The sewer discharges into the Penybont Main Sewer.

The Penybont Main Sewer. The reconstruction of the Penybont Main Sewer, with a sea outfall, is in hand, and work has been commenced upon the section from Portobello to the new Government Ordnance Factory at Waterton. Tenders for the remaining sections will be invited shortly, but the work will probably take about two years to complete.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The chief rivers in the district are the Llynfi and Ogmore.

The Llynfi rises in the Maesteg Valley and flows through the upper part of your district, receiving tributaries from the Gadlys valley, from Cwm-Nant-Gwyn and the Kenfig brook at the junction of the Ogmore and Llynfi rivers below Brynmenyn. This stream receives the coal washings of the pits in the Maesteg Valley, and also the sewage effluent from the Maesteg U.D. Council works, and the effluent from your Council works at Troedryhiwgarth. At Kenfig Hill, there is a brook at Nant-craig-yr-Aber, which is really the overflow of the Porthcawl Water Works. The Cwm Kenfig brook divides Kenfig Hill and Pyle parishes from the Port Talbot Borough.

The Ewenny River rises at the east-most point of your district, and joins the Ogmore River at Merthyr-mawr. The Ewenny has a tributary which joins it near Castle-upon-Alum. The Ewenny, during its course, receives crude sewage from a few houses, e.g. at Pencoed. The Ogmore River is a continuation of the two main streams in the Ogmore and Garw Urban District. It passes through Tondri and Aberkenfig, and, after flowing some distance, it passes through the town of Bridgend, and again into your district, ultimately discharging into the Bristol Channel. This stream receives the coal washings of several collieries, and the sewage effluent of the Ogmore and Garw Urban District Council, and that portion of Gylfach Goch termed Evanstown.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Particulars of conversions from conservancy system to water carriage systems, which are now discharging into the Council's sewers:—

Year	Pail Closets to Water Closets	Privies to Water Closets	Water Closets from Cesspools or places other- wise than a Proper Sewer
1925	108	69	7
1926	151	63	37
1927	29	12	6
1928	13	1	1
1929	1	Nil	11
1930	39	14	21
1931	9	7	4
1932	3	3	2
1933	Nil	2	1
1934	3	Nil	26
1935	5	Nil	1
1936	7	1	Nil
1937	4	Nil	Nil
1938	1	Nil	Nil
Total.....	373	172	117

At the end of the year 1938 the number of closets were as follows:—

Water closets to sewer	5,301
Water closets to cesspools	664
Pail or earth closets or privies	1,517

These figures do not include the two Mental Hospitals, the Smallpox Hospital, or the Isolation Hospital, which are situated within the district.

One hundred and forty-nine houses were erected during the year, and of these 94 discharge into sewers, and 55 into cesspools.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

I would suggest that in the near future, your Council pay particular attention to the re-organising of the scavenging in your district. The majority of the scavenging carts are unsatisfactory. The utensils used by many of the householders are inefficient. To properly scavenge the district, a number of motor-lorries, probably about four, with

properly constructed covers, would, I believe, scavenge the whole of your district. These could remove the refuse satisfactorily, and without nuisance, to a central destructor, where the refuse could be got rid of. In this way, the scavenging could be carried on without creating unsightly dumps, and with little or no risk to the general public health.

The Council collect refuse in the following parishes three times weekly, and provide modern motor refuse collecting vehicles, with proper covers for the purpose.

Parishes of Pyle, Tythegston Higher, Kenfig, northern portion of Laleston Parish:—

Type of vehicle: 7 cubic yard S.D. Freighter.

Quantity of Refuse collected per week: 51 tons.

Parishes of Newcastle Higher and Ynysawdre:—

Type of vehicle: Eagle Hygienic Refuse Vehicle—Ford Chassis.

Quantity of Refuse collected per week: 25 tons.

Parish of Llangynwyd Middle:—

This is done by contract, and a collection is made three times weekly.

Parish of Llangynwyd Lower:—

This is done by contract, and there are two collections weekly.

Parish of Coychurch Higher:—

This is done by contract, and there are three collections weekly.

Parish of St. Brides Minor:—

This is done by contract, and there are three collections weekly, except at Heol-Laethog, where there are two refuse bins, which are cleared fortnightly.

Parish of Coity Higher:—

Collection made twice weekly; a house-to-house collection is made at Litchard Terrace, and the twenty new houses on the Bridgend Road. In other parts of this parish, refuse bins are in use, which are cleared once fortnightly.

Parish of Pencoed:—

This is done by contract, and there are four collections weekly.

Parish of St. Brides Major:—

This is done by contract, and there are two collections weekly during the summer months, and one during winter months.

Parish of Coychurch Lower:—

This is done by contract, and there is one collection each week.

A new refuse collecting vehicle has been supplied to the Kenfig Hill district.

In connection with scavenging, I am of the opinion that the sooner refuse is removed, the better it is for the health of the public, as any saving made by the reduction in the number of weekly collections may probably be gained at too great a cost. The ideal method, of course, is that the refuse should be kept in a covered bin, and removed daily in covered cart or lorry. There should be no uncovered large bins in your district, although I realise yours is a scattered rural district.

Generally speaking, refuse from earth closets and privies is removed by the house-owner or occupier, excepting in the following parishes, where the Council undertakes to collect from a comparatively small number of dwellings:—

Parish of Pyle.

Parish of Newcastle Higher.

Parish of Ynysawdre.

House refuse is disposed upon tips at Kenfig Hill and Brynmenyn, where collection is undertaken by the Council's employees. The contractors find their own tips.

Refuse from earth closets and privies is generally disposed of by burial in gardens adjoining the houses.

Generally, house-owners undertake the cleaning of cesspools, except where the Council have undertaken to do so, to those houses beyond the reach of the sewers, in parishes where a system of sewerage has been provided.

The contents of the cesspools are generally disposed upon farm land or buried.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

See Sanitary Inspectors' Reports.

(iv) SHOPS.

It was not found necessary during the year to take any action under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation, and the temperature of shops, and to sanitary conveniences.

(v) CAMPING SITES.

- (1) The number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1938 was 17.
- (2) The number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority, under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, is 3.

- (3) The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season, 1938, was 1,285.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There was no action taken during the year with a view to the abatement of nuisance from smoke in the area.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no Swimming Baths or Pools in your district, but the provision of such would be of great advantage to the inhabitants.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

- (1) 1. (a) The number of Council houses found to be infested was few, but actual number unknown.
- (b) The number of other houses found to be infested was six.
2. (a) The number of Council houses disinfested was unknown, but all were attended to.
- (b) The number of other houses disinfested was six.
- (2) The methods employed for freeing infested houses are as follows—
 - (a) In Council houses, skirting boards, picture rails and architraves are removed; a blow lamp is used to destroy vermin and their eggs. The rooms are then sprayed with an insecticide and fumigated (zaldicide).
 - (b) In other than Council houses, the same treatment is carried out where necessary, or disinfectants are supplied.

The above methods of eradication seem to have been quite satisfactory.

- (3) No action is taken to ensure the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.
- (4) The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.
- (5) Householders are advised to maintain a good standard of cleanliness and all premises are frequently visited.

There were eighteen cases of diphtheria notified from Pencoed, and on several occasions the children attending the Pencoed schools were examined, and in those cases in which it was thought necessary, swabs were taken from the noses and throats of certain children. Some carriers were found, and these were removed to the Isolation Hospital. In addition to this, immunisation against diphtheria was urged as far as possible by means of a special visit to the homes by the Health Visitor. The teachers were also asked to emphasise the advisability of immunisation.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

See Sanitary Inspectors' Reports.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

During the year, 133 samples of milk were taken, 111 of these being from graded supplies, and of these 100 were satisfactory and 11 unsatisfactory. Of the ungraded samples, 16 were satisfactory and six unsatisfactory. Steps were taken to deal with all unsatisfactory cases, and the cowsheds and dairies were inspected and advice given. Further samples were always taken following upon unsatisfactory reports. The use of pasteurised milk seems to be growing in the district.

Nineteen samples of milk were especially examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli, and in no case were the bacilli discovered.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Regular inspection of all slaughter-houses, shops, stalls and vehicles is carried out.

The supervision of the meat supply continues to take up a portion of your Sanitary Inspectors' time. The Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, have undoubtedly made the inspection a much more thorough one, as well as a saving of the officers' time. As I have pointed out before, to a certain extent the benefit which should be derived because of these regulations is minimised by certain butchers filling up the forms so as to include each day of the week as a day upon which they intend to slaughter.

A Public Abattoir for the district is the best way to ensure a safe meat supply for the inhabitants of the district.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	1637	180	535	6900	1881
Number Inspected	1441	152	418	4852	1473
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole Carcases condemned	1	4	3	12	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	77	31	—	437	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	5·4	23·0	0·7	9·2	0·4
Tuberculosis only					
Whole Carcases condemned	7	11	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	93	22	—	—	31
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6·9	21·6	—	—	2·3

(c) Adulteration, etc.

For the following report I am indebted to Superintendent W. C. May:—

The following samples were taken in your Council's area during the year 1938:—

New Milk	67
Butter	3
Ice-cream	1
Lard	2
Margarine	3
Cheese	1
Tea	1
Peas	1
<hr/>	
Total	79

There were six prosecutions for selling milk deficient in milk fat, and in each case fines were inflicted.

(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

All this work is done at the Cardiff and County Laboratory, samples of graded and ordinary milks being examined monthly.

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOLS 1938

School.	Accommo- dation.	No. on Register.	Water Supply.	Heating.	CLAOKROOMS AND WASHING FACILITIES.	Closet Accommo- dation and Drainage.	Remarks
Cefn Cribbwr— Mixed & Infants.	340 mixed 186 infants	195 mixed 125 infants	Main	Open Fires	sufficient hooks for clothes, no hot water to wash hand basins	w.c.'s and drains to cesspool	Old Schools
Cornelly— Mixed & Infants.	259	161	Main	Open Fires	sufficient hooks for clothes, no hot water to wash hand basins	w.c.'s and drains to cesspool	Satisfactory but for Drainage.
Pyle— Mixed & Infants.	352	262	Main	Central Heating	sufficient hooks for clothes, central heating	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Satisfactory
Kenfig Hill— Senior mixed.	440	230	Main	Stove Fires	sufficient hooks for clothes, no heating, no hot water to wash hand basins.	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Temporary Building occupied for 25 years,
Kenfig Hill— Junior Mixed.	380	249	Main	Open Fires	sufficient hooks for clothes, no heating, no hot water.	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Satisfactory
Bryndu, Kenfig Hill— Senior Mixed.	234	92	Main	Open Fires and Stoves	insufficient hooks for clothes, no heating, no hot water to wash hand basins.	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Old Schools, Daminess to (Gable and Wall to one Classroom and Boys' Cloak- room, otherwise fairly satisfactory
Bryndu, Kenfig Hill— Infants.	123	45	Main	Open Fires	sufficient hooks for clothes, no heating, no hot water.	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Old School fairly satisfactory
Coychurch— Junior Mixed	80	43	Main	Open Fires	sufficient hooks for clothes, no heating, no hot water.	pail closets, uri- nals to cesspool, surface water & water from wash hand basins emp- ty into pool across the road	structurally sound
Wick— Mixed & Infants.	80	59	Main	Open Fires	sufficient hooks for clothes, no hot water, no heating.	w.c.'s and drains to cesspools	Old type of School.
St. Brides Major— Mixed & Infants.	139	47	Main	Open Fires	sufficient hooks for clothes, no heating, no hot water to wash hand basins.	closets and drain- age to crevices in rocks	Old type of School
Laleston— Mixed & Infants.	150	78	Main	Central Heating	sufficient hooks, heating in cloak- rooms, no hot water to wash hand basins.	pail closets, uri- nal and drains to cesspools	Satisfactory
Pencoed— Senior Mixed.	480	292	Main	Central Heating	sufficient hooks for clothes, cen- tral heating, no hot water to wash hand basins	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	New School, Dining Hall provided for mid-day meals, seating accommodation for 120 pupils
Pencoed— Junior Mixed.	264	216	Main	Open Fires and Stoves	no hot water, in- sufficient hooks for clothes in girls' and boys' cloakrooms. There are only two wash hand basins, for 116 boys and three wash hand basins for 122 girls.	w.c.'s, urinal and drains to sewer	structurally sound
Pencoed— Infants.	180	132	Main	Open Fires	sufficient hooks for clothes, no heating, no hot water.	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Satisfactory
Ewenny— Junior Mixed & Infants.	57	41	Main	Open Fire and Stove	sufficient hooks for clothes, no heating, no hot water.	w.c.'s and drains to cesspool	Old School satisfactory
Bryntirion, Laleston— Boys' Private School.	58 boarders 22 day boys	49 boarders 14 day boys	Main	Central Heating	satisfactory.	w.c.'s and drains to cesspools	Satisfactory
Cwmfelin— Mixed.	305	197	Main	Central Heating	sufficient hooks for clothes, cen- tral heating, no hot water to wash hand basins	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Structurally satisfactory
Pontrhydyff— Mixed.	264	202	Main	Central Heating	sufficient hooks for clothes, cen- tral heating, no hot water to wash hand basins	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Structurally satisfactory
Bryncestlin— Mixed.	426	230	Main	Central Heating	sufficient hooks for clothes, cen- tral heating, no hot water to wash hand basins	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Structurally satisfactory
Tondu— Boys & Girls	336 boys 308 girls	240 boys 223 Girls	Main	Central Heating	sufficient hooks for clothes, cen- tral heating un- satisfactory as cloakrooms are too large for dry- ing, no hot water to wash hand basins.	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Structurally satisfactory
Pandy— Infants.	196	143	Main	Central Heating	sufficient hooks for clothes, cen- tral heating, no hot water to wash hand basins	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Structurally satisfactory
Heolveyw— Mixed.	254	200	Main	Central Heating	sufficient hooks for clothes, cen- tral heating, no hot water to wash hand basins	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Structurally satisfactory
Tondu— Infants.	144	120	Main	Open Fires	sufficient hooks for clothes, no heating, no hot water to wash hand basins.	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Structurally satisfactory
Brynmenvyn— Mixed.	264	144	Main	Central Heating	sufficient hooks for clothes, cen- tral heating, no hot water to wash hand basins.	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Structurally satisfactory
St. Robert's (Roman Catholic) School, Aberken- fig, Mixed.	200	136	Main	Central Heating	sufficient hooks for clothes, cen- tral heating, no hot water to wash hand basins.	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Structurally satisfactory
Penyfael— Mixed.	104	28	Main	Open Fires, doubtful if satisfactory in cold weather	sufficient hooks for clothes, no heating, no hot water to wash hand basins.	w.c.'s and drains to sewer	Satisfactory.
Coity— Mixed.	160	99	Main	Open Fires unsatisfac- tory in cold weather	number of hooks is fairly satisfac- tory, closed stoves in each cloakroom satis- factory, no hot water to wash hand basins.	w.c.'s to a large cesspit, fairly satisfactory	Structurally satisfactory

(e) **Nutrition.**

Advice is given at the various Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Centres in regard to the nutritive value of foodstuffs. Small leaflets and books are kept at these centres and distributed to the mothers who attend.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1938 was less than that of 1937. It will be seen from the appropriate tables the number that occurred.

Scarlet fever showed a considerable increase; in fact, it was the largest number notified since 1922. The disease was of a mild type in the great majority of cases. Fifty-one of those notified were removed to Hospital chiefly owing to the fact that there was no suitable accommodation in the home or because one of the parents worked amongst foodstuffs, and in a few instances because the mother was pregnant. These cases of scarlet fever showed few or no complications whatsoever. The average length of stay in hospital was four weeks.

Diphtheria showed a decline in numbers, but not in severity. It is true that only one patient died, but some cases were received into hospital much later than they should have been, and showed a considerable deal of toxæmia. All the cases were treated in hospital, and some it was necessary to keep in hospital for a very long period, and large doses of antitoxin had to be given in most cases.

All cases of malaria and dysentery were notified, and it is evident that a much bigger proportion of the cases of pneumonia is being notified.

The Council is not responsible for any home nursing of infectious cases, but where cases of scarlet fever were treated at home, the Sanitary Inspectors visited these homes at intervals.

The Council have not yet made a decision in regard to asking the Hospital Board to admit cases such as measles or whooping cough.

Head Teachers are advised of all cases notified amongst school-children, and those living in the same house.

Clinics are held at the Council Offices for the purpose of providing Artificial Immunisation against Diphtheria. During 1938, 478 children were immunised, 214 of which were school-children, and 264 pre-school-

children, and in nine cases the treatment was commenced. In all cases Alum Precipitated Toxin (B.W. & Co. A.P.T.) was used. The cost of 'bus fares for parents bringing children for immunisation was £2 3s. 9d.

As far as I am aware no measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation was used.

Influenza was not prevalent

A number of cases of Malaria were notified but all were induced cases.

NOTIFICATION RATES PER ONE THOUSAND POPULATION.

	England and Wales.		Penybont.	
Diphtheria	1.58	.....	1.01	
Scarlet Fever	2.41	.....	2.45	
Erysipelas	0.40	.....	0.21	
Pneumonia	1.10	.....	0.90	

DEATH RATES PER ONE THOUSAND POPULATION.

	England and Wales.		Penybont.	
Diphtheria	0.07	.....	0.03	
Scarlet Fever	0.01	.....	0.00	







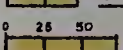

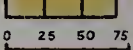



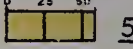

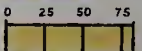













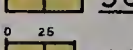







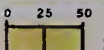

















(a) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

As will be seen from the appropriate Table, there were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified.

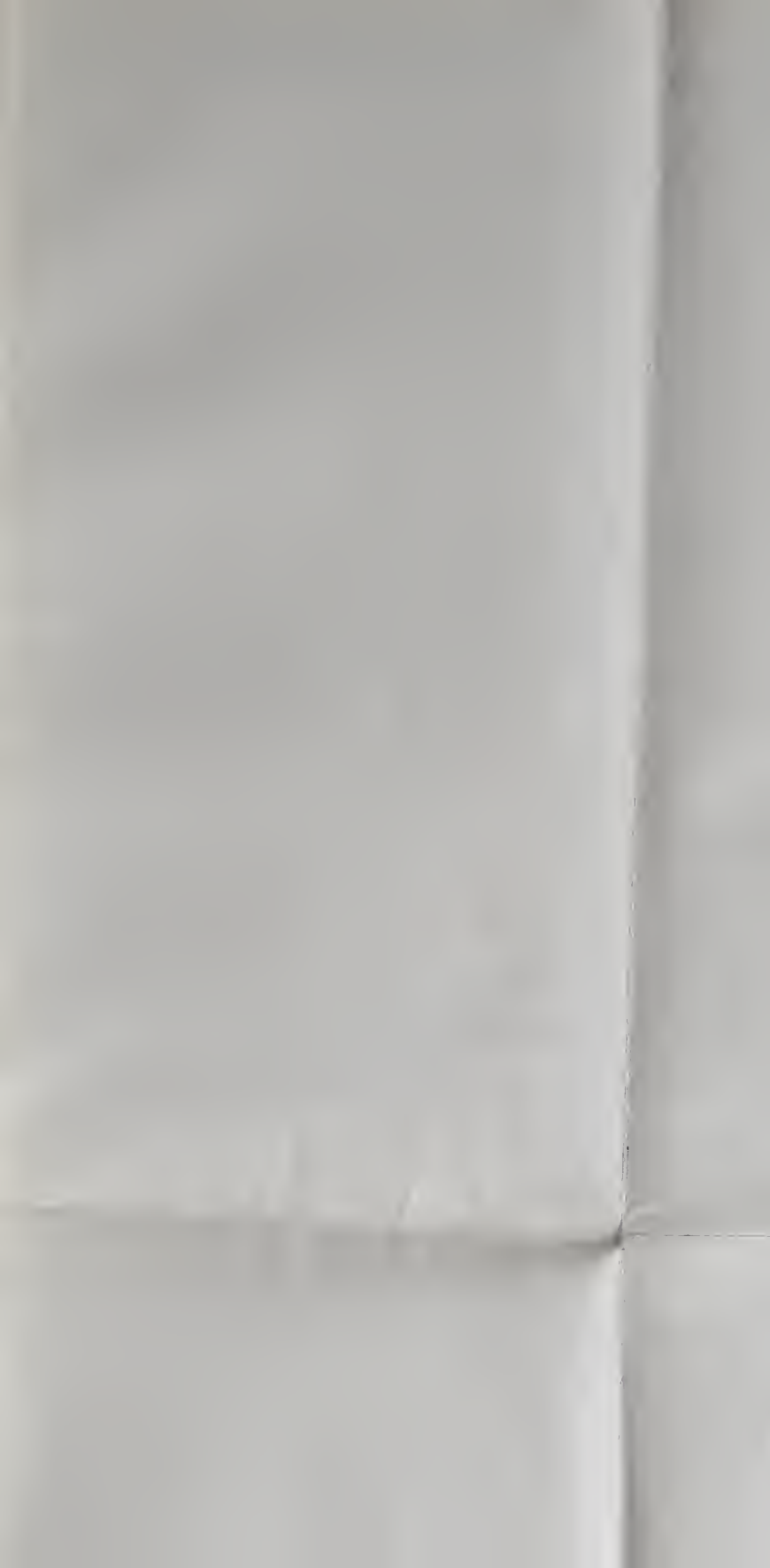
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Unim- paired.	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At home.	In Hospital.				
nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

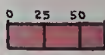































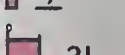

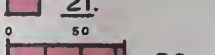

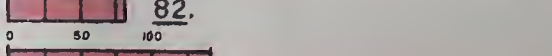

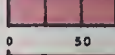

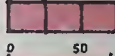



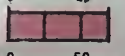

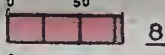





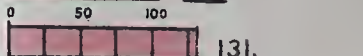

TUBERCULOSIS.

YEAR	POPULN.	CASES NOTIFIED.	NO. OF DEATHS.
1938	27,660	 50.	 14.
1937	27,640	 48.	 19.
1936	28,150	 48.	 19.
1935	29,010	 73.	 23.
1934	29,100	 80.	 26.
1933	29,240	 58.	 21.
1932	29,260	 82.	 20.
1931	29,330	 89.	 20.
1930	31,130	 63.	 20.
1929	31,130	 45.	 15.
1928	32,140	 36.	 25.
1927	32,700	 50.	 21.
1926	30,870	 44.	 22.
1925	30,530	 58.	 23.
1924	29,510	 82.	 32.
1923	29,510	 50.	 24.
1922	28,920	 32.	 22.
1921	28,140	 36.	 23.
1920	25,000	 61.	 23.
1919	22,700	 37.	 27.
1918	21,809	 24.	 32.
1917	24,410	 39.	 19.
1916	24,330	 38.	 19.
1915	24,228	 33.	 21.
1914	24,668	 51.	 28.
1913	23,726	 20.	 18.
1912	23,247	 6.	 22.

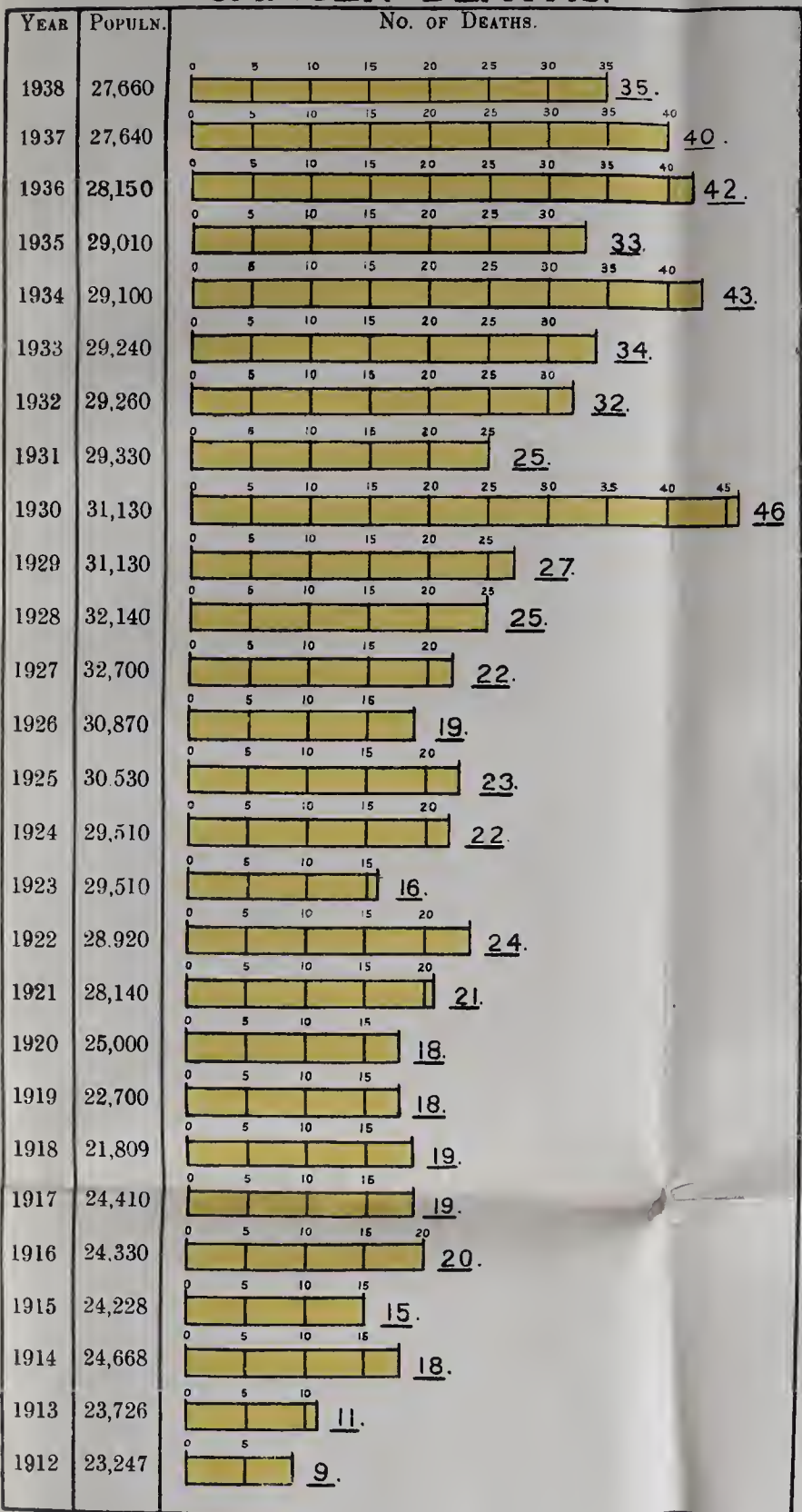
THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER CAME INTO FORCE IN 1912,
MAKING PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIABLE.





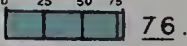

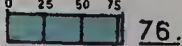







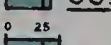









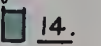











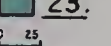

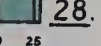



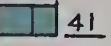



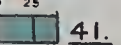

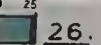

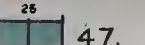

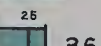



SCARLET FEVER.

YEAR	POPULN.	CASES NOTIFIED.	NO. OF DEATHS
1938	27,660	 68.	 0.
1937	27,640	 28.	 0
1936	28,150	 40.	 0.
1935	29,010	 34.	 0.
1934	29,100	 14.	 0
1933	29,240	 15.	 0
1932	29,260	 15.	 0
1931	29,330	 12.	 0.
1930	31,130	 33.	 0
1929	31,130	 36.	 1.
1928	32,140	 36.	 1.
1927	32,700	 21.	 1
1926	30,870	 28.	 0
1925	30,530	 35.	 1.
1924	29,510	 7	 0
1923	29,510	 21.	 0
1922	28,920	 82.	 0.
1921	28,140	 146.	 3.
1920	25,000	 371	 2.
1919	22,700	 70.	 1.
1918	21,800	 70.	 2
1917	24,410	 80.	 0.
1916	24,330	 76.	 1.
1915	24,228	 104	 1.
1914	24,668	 131.	 0.
1913	23,726	 56.	 0
1912	23,247	 243	 3.

CANCER DEATHS.



DIPHTHERIA.

YEAR	POPULN.	CASES NOTIFIED.	NO. OF DEATHS.
1938	27,680	 28.	 <u>1.</u>
1937	27,640	 76.	 <u>4.</u>
1936	28,150	 76.	 <u>2.</u>
1935	29,010	 14.	 <u>3.</u>
1934	29,100	 10.	 <u>3.</u>
1933	29,240	 30.	 <u>4.</u>
1932	29,260	 36.	 <u>4.</u>
1931	29,330	 16.	 <u>2.</u>
1930	31,130	 20.	 <u>1.</u>
1929	31,130	 9.	 <u>2.</u>
1928	32,140	 14.	 <u>3.</u>
1927	32,700	 33.	 <u>4.</u>
1926	30,870	 25.	 <u>2.</u>
1925	30,530	 24.	 <u>2.</u>
1924	29,510	 21.	 <u>5.</u>
1923	29,510	 23.	 <u>2.</u>
1922	28,920	 28.	 <u>1.</u>
1921	28,140	 35.	 <u>5.</u>
1920	25,000	 41.	 <u>8.</u>
1919	22,700	 19.	 <u>1.</u>
1918	21,809	 41.	 <u>7.</u>
1917	24,410	 26.	 <u>3.</u>
1916	24,330	 47.	 <u>4.</u>
1915	24,228	 36.	 <u>3.</u>
1914	24,668	 62.	 <u>4.</u>
1913	23,726	 32.	 <u>7.</u>
1912	23,247	 13.	 <u>2.</u>

(b) TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality During 1938.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1938.

Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	9	5	...	...	...	...
...	1	7	1	3	...	2	...	...
...	7	5	...	2	1	3	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
...
and upwards	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals ...	11	15	11	13	3	6	0	2

All cases of Tuberculosis were notified, with the exception of one where the cause of death was not ascertained until a post-mortem examination had been held.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
During the year 1938.

DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED.													Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths	
	under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & over	Total Cases			
Smallpox	...															
Scarlet Fever	...		2	4	5	7	30	11	7	2			63	51		
Diphtheria	...	1		1	1	3	15	5	1	1			23	28		1
Enteric Fever	...															
Puerperal Fever	...															
Puerperal Pyrexia	...									2			2	2		
Pneumonia	...	1	2	3		1	1		1	4	2	3	2	25		30
Encephalitis Lethargica	...				1	1							2	2		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...															
Erysipelas	...									3	1	2	6	1		
Malaria	...										3	1	4			
Dysentery	...															
Poliomyelitis	...				1								1	1		

3.

CANCER.

Organ affected	15—25 years.		25—45 years.		45—65 years.		65 up-wards.		Totals.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stomach	1	...	1	3	4	3	6	6
Genital Organs	4	...	1	...	5
Breast	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Bowel	2	3	2	2	4	5
Pancreas	2	...	2	...
Bladder	1	...	3	...	4	...
Larynx	1	...	1
Lip	1	...	1	...
Tongue	1	...	1	...
Skin	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not Specified	1	...	1
TOTALS	1	2	4	10	13	9	18	21

TABLE 1.

PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Deaths Registered during the Year 1938, classified by Age and Cause

[illegible]

TABLE 2.—DEATHS IN THE VARIOUS MONTHS, 1938.

				Male.	Female.
January	...	...		15	8
February	...	...		13	10
March	...	...		20	17
April	...	...		17	17
May	...	...		26	9
June	..	...		14	5
July	...	...		10	5
August	...	...		15	10
September	...	...		12	14
October	...	...		15	11
November	...	...		12	13
December	...	...		19	13
Totals	...	...		188	132

TABLE 3.

DEATHS 1938 (OUTWARD TRANSFERABLE DEATHS EXCLUDED,
INWARD TRANSFERABLE DEATHS INCLUDED)
REGISTERED IN THE VARIOUS MONTHS.

	Bridgend.	Ogmore.	Maesteg.	Cowbridge.			
January	16	...	1	...	3	...	3
February	13	...	4	...	1	...	5
March	25	...	5	...	2	...	5
April	19	...	5	...	3	...	7
May	19	...	7	...	3	...	6
June	12	...	4	...	Nil	...	3
July	8	...	2	...	3	...	2
August	14	...	5	...	4	...	4
September	18	...	3	...	1	...	3
October	14	...	6	...	4	...	1
November	14	...	3	...	2	...	6
December	19	...	3	...	5	...	5
Totals	191	...	48	...	31	...	50
				320			

TABLE 4.

DEATHS 1938 (OUTWARD TRANSFERABLE DEATHS INCLUDED)
REGISTERED IN THE VARIOUS MONTHS.

	Bridgend.	Ogmore.	Maesteg.	Cowbridge.			
January	20	...	1	...	3	...	3
February	28	...	4	...	Nil	...	5
March	43	...	6	...	1	...	5
April	27	...	5	...	2	...	5
May	32	...	7	...	1	...	2
June	27	...	1	...	Nil	...	2
July	20	...	2	...	1	...	2
August	25	...	4	...	3	...	3
September	29	...	3	...	1	...	3
October	27	...	6	...	3	...	1
November	23	...	3	...	2	...	5
December	37	...	3	...	5	...	4
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	338	...	45	...	22	...	40
	<hr/>		<hr/>	445	<hr/>		<hr/>

PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT. TABLE 5.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1938.
 Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year.

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 1 week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total D'ths under One Year.
All Causes	{ Certified Uncertified	15	2	2	..	17	4	2	2	1	26
Cancer
Small Pox
Chicken pox
Measles
Scarlet fever	1	..	..	..	1
Whooping-cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	2	..	1	..	..	3
Convulsions	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	1	1	..	1	..	3
Pneumonia
Diarrhoea	1	..	..	..	1
Enteritis	1	..	1
Gastritis
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation	1	..	..	1
Injury at Birth	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Malformation	3	1	..	..	..	4
Premature Birth	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Accident	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Causes	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

Nett Births registered in the calendar year: Legitimate, 451; Illegitimate, 11. Nett Deaths registered in the calendar year: 26

Table U. — Vital Statistics of whole District during 1936 and previous 27 years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Live Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to District			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non- residents regis- tered in the Dis- trict.	of Resi- dents not regis- tered in the Dis- trict.	Under 1 Year		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1911	22943	675	680	32.04	491	21.40	188	15	80	117.6	318	14.91
1912	23247	691	695	32.30	414	17.81	171	14	60	86.3	257	11.91
1913	23726	720	722	32.83	404	16.90	145	9	56	77.5	265	12.05
1914	24068	687	690	27.71	450	18.70	190	33	50	72.4	293	13.16
1915	24228	615	617	26.68	488	20.14	256	19	52	84.2	251	11.96
1916	24330	597	600	26.68	453	18.62	222	29	40	67.0	260	11.56
1917	21410	627	627	27.76	480	23.76	322	18	57	90.0	277	12.26
1918	21809	573	—	23.4	320	14.6	—	—	53	92.0	320	14.6
1919	21700	621	—	26.2	264	11.6	—	—	49	78.0	264	11.6
1920	25000	736	741	29.6	452	18.0	173	30	63	85.0	309	12.3
1921	28100	698	700	24.8	412	14.6	157	34	63	90.0	289	10.2
1922	28920	655	662	22.8	496	17.8	214	40	59	89.1	322	11.1
1923	29510	657	663	22.4	403	13.6	175	32	39	58.8	259	8.7
1924	29510	680	691	23.4	395	13.3	153	27	38	54.9	269	9.1
1925	30530	611	635	20.7	431	14.0	185	38	38	59.8	284	9.3
1926	32300	665	677	21.9	399	12.9	167	38	41	60.5	270	8.5
1927	32700	551	565	17.2	433	13.2	171	45	46	81.0	307	9.0
1928	32140	540	564	17.5	394	12.2	156	47	40	70.9	285	8.8
1929	31130	554	584	18.7	428	13.7	175	37	45	77.0	290	9.3
1930	31130	475	506	16.2	387	12.4	139	64	34	67.1	312	10.0
1931	29330	458	481	16.4	421	14.4	175	57	25	51.9	304	10.4
1932	29260	426	475	16.2	439	15.0	196	59	36	75.7	302	10.3
1933	29240	401	485	16.5	445	17.7	199	74	40	82.0	320	10.9
1934	29100	399	476	16.3	427	14.6	171	82	29	60.9	338	11.5
1935	29010	375	527	18.1	419	14.4	194	72	31	58.8	297	10.2
1936	28150	288	412	14.6	411	14.6	185	82	29	68.0	308	11.0
1937	27640	296	435	15.7	439	15.5	184	86	28	64.3	341	12.3
1938	27660	326	462	16.7	445	16.0	187	62	26	58.0	320	11.5

TABLE 7.
BIRTHS, 1938.

REGISTERED IN THE VARIOUS MONTHS.

	Bridgend.	Ogmore.	Maesteg.	Cowbridge.
January	22	5	3	3
February	13	2	4	2
March	18	5	2	5
April	12	5	3	6
May	13	3	Nil	7
June	19	5	3	8
July	12	3	4	7
August	16	3	4	6
September	14	4	6	9
October	9	3	1	8
November	14	Nil	1	6
December	8	4	5	1
Totals	170	42	36	68

In addition to the above there are 146 inward transferable
births to be added.

Net total Births ... 462.

TABLE 8.
BIRTHS REGISTERED DURING 1938.

	Legitimate—		Illegitimate—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
January	15	16	Nil	2
February	11	9	1	Nil
March	18	12	Nil	Nil
April	13	13	Nil	Nil
May	13	9	Nil	Nil
June	16	19	1	Nil
July	10	16	Nil	Nil
August	16	13	Nil	Nil
September	17	15	1	Nil
October	11	10	Nil	Nil
November	13	8	Nil	Nil
December	10	8	Nil	Nil
Totals.....	163	148	3	2

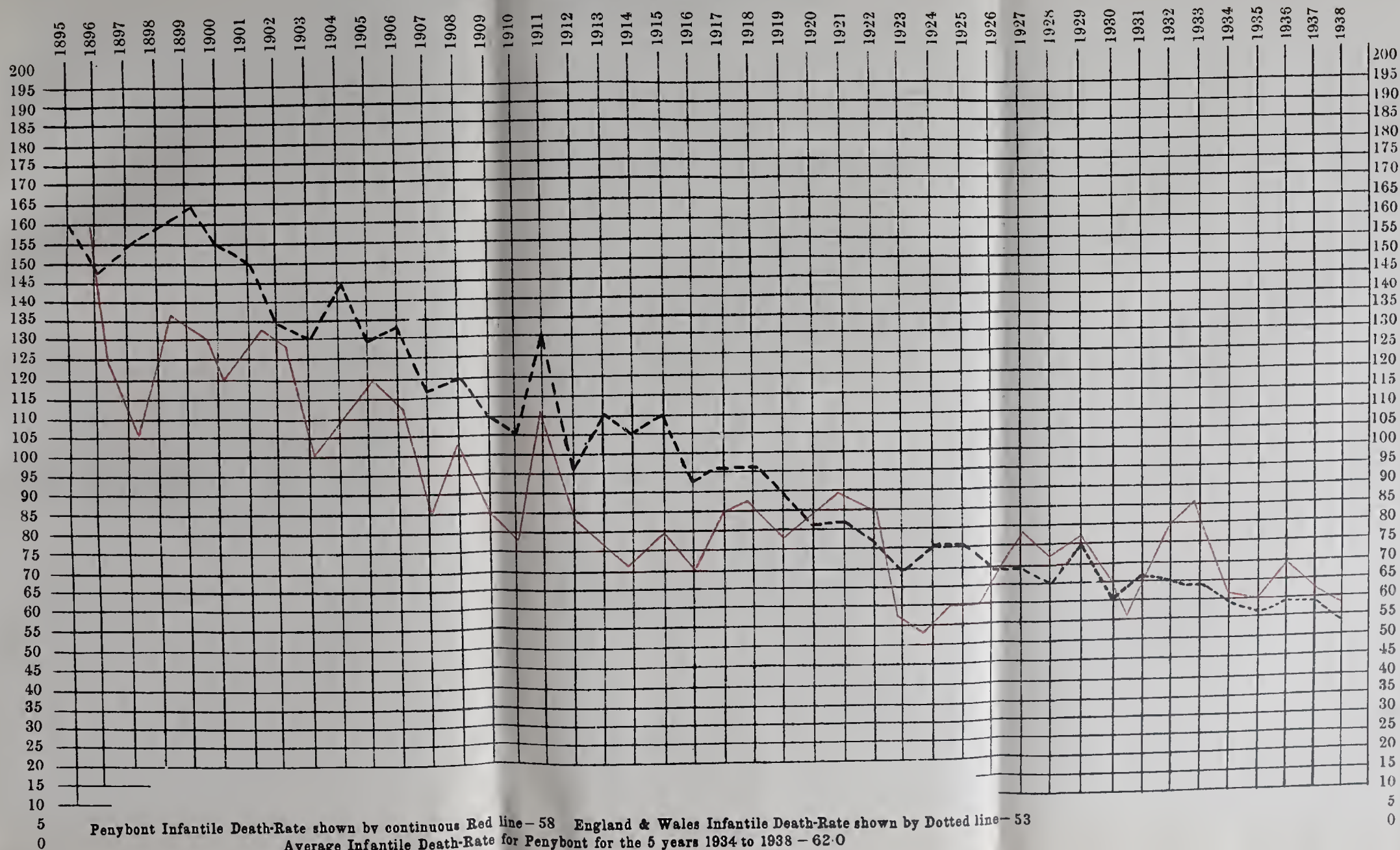
In addition to the above, 146 inward transferable births have to be added, and of these 11 were illegitimate.

The above Tables have had the Outward Transferable Births taken out.

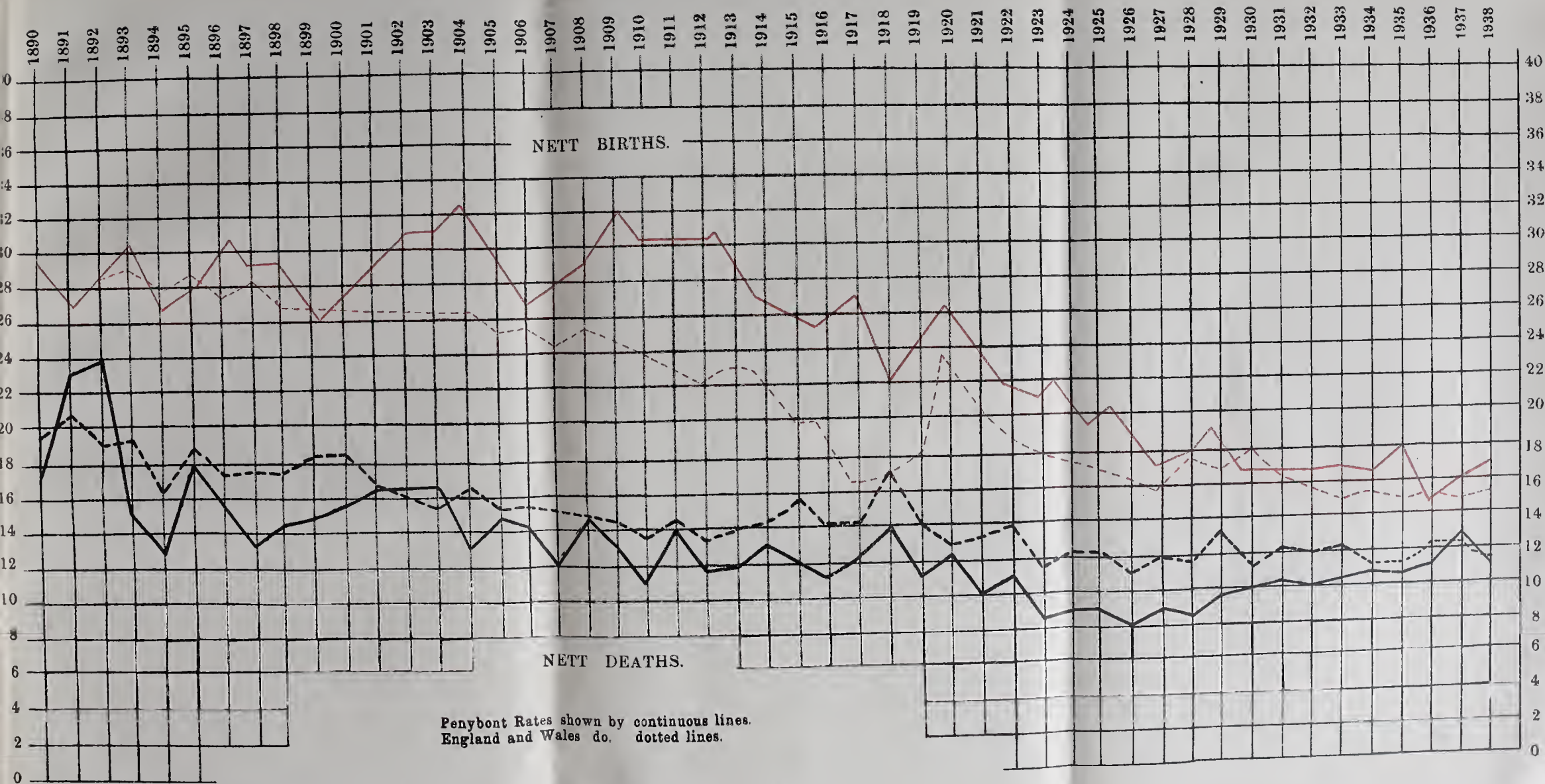
INFANTILE MORTALITY IN PENYBONT

COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

DEATH-RATE UNDER ONE YEAR PER 1000 BIRTHS.



PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.



Penybont Rates shown by continuous lines.
England and Wales do. dotted lines.

ENGLAND & WALES BIRTH RATE= 15.1 PENYBONT BIRTH RATE, 1938 ...16.7
Do Do. DEATH RATE= 11.6 PENYBONT DEATH RATE, 1938 ...11.5

District.	No. of Live Births.	No. of Still Births.	Transferable Births from Bridgend Maternity Home	No. of Infant Deaths.	No. of Transferable Infant Deaths.
Heolycyw	5	—	5	1	—
Pencoed	60	3	9	2	2
Coychurch & Waterton	3	—	4	—	1
Corntown and Ewenny	7	—	3	—	—
St. Brides Major	4	—	3	1	—
Wick	6	—	3	—	—
Ogmore & Southerndown	1	1	—	—	1
Laleston & Merthymawr	6	—	7	—	—
Pyle	20	1	6	—	—
Cornelly & Ton Kenfig	14	—	4	—	—
Kenfig Hill	43	2	19	2	1
Cefn Cribbwr	30	3	8	4	1
Penyfai	3	—	3	—	—
Aberkenfig	23	3	15	1	—
Tondu	7	3	6	1	1
Coytrahen	6	—	—	—	—
Llangynwyd	18	—	1	2	—
Cwmfelin	11	—	1	—	—
Sarn	11	1	3	—	1
Bryncoch & Bryncethin	17	1	2	2	—
Coity & Cefn Hirgoed	14	—	2	—	—
Litchard	5	—	2	1	—
Brynmenyn	2	—	2	—	1
Total	316	18	108	17	9

In addition to above Live Births, 146 Inward Transferable Births have to be added, making a total of 462 Live Births (the Outward Live Births have been taken out).

Table 10—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1938.

Penybont Rural District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases notified in whole District.							
	At all ages.	At ages—years						
		under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards
Pneumonia ...	25	1	6	1	2	5	8	2
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup) ...	28	1	5	20	1	1	...	...
Erysipelas ...	6	...	...	...	...	4	2	...
Scarlet Fever ...	68	...	18	41	7	2	...	...
Malaria ...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever (R) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
x Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	26	...	...	3	8	13	...	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	24	...	2	14	4	3	1	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Totals ...	186	2	34	79	22	33	12	4

Isolation Hospital: Cefn Hirgoed.

Total number of beds 44.

x In addition to above there were 12 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified from the Glamorgan Mental Hospital. These cases were transferable.

TABLE 11—Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1938

DISEASE

DISTRICT	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Disease.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Polio-myelitis	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Pyrexia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Enteric Fever	Meningococcal Meningitis 1	Malaria	Dysentery
St. Bride's Major	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pencoed	5	18	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teolycyw	5	3	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brynmenyn	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aberkenfig	10	2	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Yondu	7	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Xenfig Hill	4	2	9	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pyle	1	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defn Cribbwr	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brynceethin	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brynceoch	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penyfael	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Langynwyd	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caleston	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cty. Mental Hos'l	...	...	5	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...
Cornelly	10	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southerndown	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cwmfelin	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poychurch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lwenny	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lerthymawr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vick	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ogmore	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Litchard	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Isolation Hosp'l.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Defn Hirgoed	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lythegston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
arn	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Poytrahan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackmill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moity	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Admitted to Isolation Hospital	51	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	68	28	25	...	38	24	...	1	6	2	2	...	...	4	...

Twelve of the Notified Cases of Phthisis which occurred at the Mental Hospital belonged to other Districts.

TABLE 12.—Notification of Infectious Diseases for each Month in 1938.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	No. of cases admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	5	8	11	8	4	4	4	4	7	5	8	...	68	51
Diphtheria	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	4	6	5	6	28	28
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	1	4	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	26	...
Other Tubercular Diseases	2	1	2	5	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	2	24	...
Pneumonia	3	7	3	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	1	2	25	...
Polomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumococcal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	...
TOTALS	15	20	23	18	9	13	12	11	14	15	19	17	186	85

In addition to above there were 12 cases of Phthisis notified from Glam. Mental Hospital.

These cases were Transferable.

TABLE 13.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

BIRTHS.

Registered: Legitimate, 318. Illegitimate, 5. Total, 323.

Notified within thirty-six hours of birth:—

(1) Live Births ... 317. (2) Still Births ... 20 Total ... 337

(1) By Midwives.. 330. (2) By Doctors and Parents 7

INFANT DEATHS.

Number—

(1) Legitimate ... 23 (2) Illegitimate ... 3. Total...26

Rate per 1,000 Births—

(1) Legitimate ... 51.5. (2) Illegitimate...272.7. Total...58.0.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year:—

To expectant mothers (1) First Visits... 368. Total Visits... 1,442

To infants under one
year (1) First Visits... 441. Total Visits... 2,418

To children 1—5 years Total Visits... 5,495

To cases of tuber-
culosis (1) First Visits... 41. (2) Total Visits... 543

To cases of measles ... (1) First Visits... 23. (2) Total Visits... 23

To cases of whooping
cough (1) First Visits... 131. (2) Total Visits... 144

To cases of ophthalmia
neonatorum (1) First Visits... Nil. (2) Total Visits... Nil

TABLE 14.—Maternity and Child Welfare.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.														Attendances at Artificial Sunlight Clinic.												
Birth Rate.	Infantile Mortality.	General Death Rate.										Laleston.	Tondur.	Kenfig Hill.	Pencoed.	Cwmfelin.	Heolgydw.	Cornelly.	Coytrahen.	Brynoethlin.	Cefn Cribbwr.	St. Brides Major.	Law Street.	Colty.	Wick.	Greenmeadow, Bridgend
1938	16.7	58.0	11.5	305	3328	3617	2591	741	390	352	131	1214	536	250	155	191	293									
1937	15.7	64.3	12.3	314	4764	4061	2635	886	367	359	195	1585	466	387	283	254	564									
1936	14.6	68.0	11.0	429	4611	4666	3532	989	674	433	234	1780	626	423	288	231	1558									
1935	18.1	58.8	10.2	524	4227	5315	2426	827	932	474	275	1714	638	378	171	83	1526									
1934	16.3	60.9	11.5	421	4133	4749	1777	935	499	346	299	1829	684	414	158		349									
1933	16.5	82.0	10.9	393	3878	3856	1795	1088	551	384	305	1560	679	330												
1932	16.2	75.7	10.3	356	3271	4164	1793	884	436	322	212	1602	583	275			1257									
1931	16.4	51.9	10.3	280	3345	3452	1739	712	475	303	177	1342	561	312			1070									
1930	16.2	67.1	10.0	362	3925	3920	1620	666	494	275	251	1574	439	374			672									
1929	18.7	77.0	9.3	286	4148	3163	1633	450	507	306	294	1292	500	304			610									
1928	17.5	70.9	8.8	286	3312	2703	1190	453	302	196	302	1278	359	111			16									
1927	17.2	81.0	9.0	203	3549	2876	1249	519	417	260	314	1312	488													
1926	21.9	60.5	8.5	173	4792	3476	1576	467	38	37	49	587														
1925	20.7	59.8	9.3	156	2743	1148	912	478																		
1924	23.4	54.9	9.1	183	3059	1560	771	462																		
1923	22.4	58.8	8.7	140	2402	1142	625	489																		
1922	22.8	89.1	11.1	109	1410	1035	566	351									opened 14th December, 1928.									
1921	24.8	90.0	10.2	130	1035	930	539	605																		

Not opened till 1926.

open'd
1927.open'd
1928.open'd
1935open'd
1935open'd
1935

TABLE 17.—ATTENDANCES AT THE VARIOUS ANTENATAL CLINICS DURING 1938.

Centre.	Number of clinics held.	Total Attendance.	Average attendance per clinic.	Number of mothers who attended.	Total Post-Natal Attendances.	Number of mothers attending P.N. in 1938.
Kenfig Hill	23	330	14.3	73	17	11
Pencoed	26	264	10.2	73	21	20
Heolycyw	25	68	2.7	17	—	—
Tondu	24	307	12.8	60	19	19
Cwmfelin	23	118	5.1	24	7	7
Cornelly	24	142	5.9	32	5	5
Laleston	25	52	2.1	11	6	5
St. Brides Major	25	56	2.2	14	2	2
Cefn Cribbwr	25	79	3.2	18	7	7
Bryncoch	21	159	7.6	41	—	—
Wick	18	11	.6	4	2	2
Totals	259	1,586	6.1	367	86	78

TABLE 18.—BREAST-FED BABIES.

Number of children who were born in 1937, and were resident in the Penybont Rural District at the end of 1938 400
Of these Children—

320 were Breast-fed at Birth.

185 were Breast-fed at 3 months.

147 were Breast-fed at 6 months.

103 were Breast-fed at 9 months.

15 were Breast-fed at 12 months.

These figures include children who were partially breast-fed.

MID-GLAMORGAN WATER BOARD RAINFALL RECORDS.

Year ended December 31st, 1938.

Month	Merthyr- mawr.	Bridgend.	Schwyll.	Brynm- ma
	1938.	1938.		1938
January	5.96	5.70	...	6.68
February	1.85	.20	...	2.65
March .....	.87	1.23	...	1.35
April .....	.30	—	...	.35
May	3.93	3.65	...	4.06
June	3.03	2.34	...	2.65
July	4.62	4.48	...	4.90
August	5.64	5.36	...	4.48
September	2.29	2.13	...	2.37
October	6.44	6.85	...	7.55
November	6.30	6.80	...	8.10
December	5.18	5.15	...	5.05
Totals	46.41	43.89	...	50.19

	Maesteg.	Blackmill.	Ogmore Vale.	Ponty- cymmer.
Month.	1938.	1938.	1938.	1938.
January	6.52	8.25	9.14	12.14
February	2.75	3.98	3.60	4.88
March	1.97	2.23	1.85	2.68
April .....	.22	.43	.47	.57
May	7.60	4.69	5.84	7.07
June	4.68	4.10	4.33	4.94
July	6.70	6.62	7.75	8.34
August	6.83	4.44	6.01	7.60
September	3.96	3.08	4.42	4.60
October	8.30	10.00	11.04	12.82
November	10.68	11.02	10.45	13.78
December	7.33	6.29	6.10	7.11
Totals	67.54	65.13	71.00	86.53

Year 1937 :—Merthyr-mawr, 39.53 ; Bridgend, 33.25 ; Schwyll, 39.65 ;
 Maesteg, 49.18 ; Blackmill, 53.40 ; Ogmore Vale, 67.83 ;
 Pontycymmer, 67.51 ; Brynm., 42.71.

The above Table was kindly supplied by the Clerk to the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board.

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY).

VITAL STATISTICS, 1938.

District.	Births.			Deaths.		Infant Mortality.	
	Population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Crude rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Rate per 1,000 live Births.
Administrative County.....	708,500	10,921	15.4	8,939	12.6	656	60
Urban Districts.....	529,600	8,233	15.5	6,886	13.0	511	62
Rural Districts.....	178,900	2,688	15.0	2,053	11.5	145	54
England and Wales.....	—	—	15.1	—	11.6	—	53
Urban Districts—							
Aberdare.....	43,030	582	13.5	629	14.6	30	51
Barry.....	35,810	551	15.4	464	13.0	17	31
Bridgend	10,560	156	14.8	150	14.2	7	45
Caerphilly.....	32,180	557	17.3	417	13.0	37	66
Cowbridge.....	1,036	14	13.5	16	15.4	1	71
Gelligaer.....	36,660	685	18.7	447	12.2	38	55
Glyncorrwg.....	9,562	179	18.7	108	11.3	12	67
Llchwyr.....	25,720	386	15.0	290	11.3	22	57
Maesteg.....	22,440	411	18.3	279	12.4	36	88
Mountain Ash.....	33,700	568	16.8	434	12.9	26	46
Neath.....	31,480	468	14.9	378	12.0	28	60
Ogmore and Garw.....	23,860	405	17.0	276	11.6	20	49
Penarth.....	16,080	202	12.6	189	11.8	11	54
Pontypridd.....	38,610	551	14.3	529	13.7	48	87
Porthcawl.....	6,752	78	11.5	86	12.7	3	38
Port Talbot.....	40,180	708	17.6	516	12.8	54	76
Rhondda.....	121,940	1,732	14.2	1,678	13.8	121	70
Rural Districts—							
Cardiff.....	31,900	417	13.1	327	10.3	15	36
Cowbridge.....	10,450	182	17.4	150	14.4	9	49
Llantrisant and Llantwit Vardre.	10,400	138	13.3	117	11.3	7	51
Gower.....	24,230	410	16.9	272	11.2	18	44
Neath.....	40,320	643	15.9	453	11.2	45	70
Penybont	27,660	462	16.7	321	11.6	27	58
Pontardawe.....	33,940	436	12.8	413	12.2	24	55

TABLE 20.—CAUSES OF DEATH IN PENYBONT
RURAL DISTRICT, 1938.

Causes of Death.		M.	F.
All Causes	...	188	133
1 Typhoid fever, etc.	...	...	...
2 Measles	...	...	...
3 Scarlet fever	...	...	...
4 Whooping Cough	...	2	2
5 Diphtheria	...	1	...
6 Influenza	...	3	...
7 Encephalitis lethargica	...	1	...
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...
9 Respiratory tuberculosis	...	5	7
10 Other tuberculous	...	...	2
11 Syphilis	...	...	...
12 General paralysis of the insane, etc.	...	1	...
13 Cancer	...	18	21
14 Diabetes	...	2	4
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage	...	6	12
16 Heart disease	...	56	20
17 Aneurysm	...	1	...
18 Other circulatory	...	5	6
19 Bronchitis	...	9	8
20 Pneumonia	...	14	10
21 Other respiratory diseases	...	5	...
22 Peptic ulcer	...	2	...
23 Diarrhœa, etc. (under two years)	...	1	1
24 Appendicitis	...	3	...
25 Cirrhosis of liver	...	1	1
26 Other liver diseases	...	1	...
27 Other digestive	...	3	2
28 Nephritis	...	5	2
29 Puerperal sepsis	...	...	1
30 Other puerperal	...	...	2
31 Congenital causes, etc.	...	7	8
32 Senility	...	3	4
33 Suicide	...	1	2
34 Other violence	...	10	8
35 Other defined causes	...	22	10
36 Ill-defined causes	...	...	...
Special causes (included in No. 35)		...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants under one year:		...	...
Total	...	15	12
Legitimate	...	12	12
Illegitimate	...	3	...
Live Births:—		...	...
Total	...	235	237
Legitimate	...	220	222
Illegitimate	...	6	5
Stillbirths:—		...	...
Total	...	15	10
Legitimate	...	13	9
Illegitimate	...	2	1

Resident Population ... 27,660.

General Register Office, Somerset House,
London. W.C.2.

PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Area No. 1.

Sanitary Inspector's Report, Year Ended December 31st, 1938.

HOUSING.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR—

(a)	Total, including the number given under Section (b) ...	51
(i)	By Local Authority ...	10
(ii)	By other Local Authorities ...	Nil
(iii)	By other Bodies or Persons ...	41
(b)	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts.	
(i)	By the Local Authority ...	Nil
(ii)	By other Bodies or Persons ...	Nil

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR—

(1)	(a)	Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts ...	1725
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	1936
(2)	(a)	Number of Houses [included under Sub-head (1) above] which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	153
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	182
(3)		Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	2
(3)		Number of Dwelling-houses (excluding those referred to under the preceding Sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	163

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES—

Number of Defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their Officers ... 302 P.H. 114 Hs.

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| (1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs | ... | Nil |
| Houses where Demolition Orders have been made... | | Nil |
| (2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices— | | |
| (a) By Owners | ... .. | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | | Nil |

B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| (1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... .. | 36 |
| (2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after Service of Formal Notices | ... | 34 |
| (a) By Owners | ... .. | 34 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | | Nil |

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| (1) Number of Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... .. | Nil |
| (2) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... .. | Nil |
| Undertaking Accepted | ... .. | Nil |

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| (1) Number of Separate Tenements or Underground Rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... .. | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate Tenements or Underground Rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Tenement or Room having been made fit | ... .. | Nil |

4.—HOUSING ACT, 1936—OVERCROWDING—

(a)	(i)	Number of Dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year (December 31st)	...	...	...	7
	(ii)	Number of Families dwelling therein	...	...	...	7
	(iii)	Number of Persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	43
(b)		Number of new cases of Overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	3
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	3
	(ii)	Number of Persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	15
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which Dwelling-houses have again become Overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of Overcrowding				Nil

MILK SUPPLY.

**MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915,
AMENDMENT ACT, 1922, AND
THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.**

Licences granted under the Special Designations Order, 1936:—

Tuberculin Tested :

Producers and Retailers	...	...	...	2
Producer	...	...	...	1
Supplementary "Retailer's"	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised Supplementary	...	...	...	3

By the Glamorgan County Council under the Milk Marketing Board's Accredited Scheme, licences were granted to the Occupiers of the following Farms:—Brynlwrach, Ty Sant, Tynewydd, Coity, Giplet and Bryncethin Fawr.

Ungraded Milk :

Three Producers' Licences were granted during the year.

The total number of Producers now on the Register, including

Graded Producers, is	...	...	...	152
Retailers	...	...	...	142
Retailers residing in the Sub-area, who are now in business including Producer-retailers	...	...	...	94

Number of Inspections made of Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk-shops during the year	658
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

The following required works, in order to improve Premises, have been carried out during the year:—

New Cowsheds erected	...	...	...	...	1
The number of Cowsheds which were internally reconditioned—viz., New Floors and Channels in cement concrete, additional Windows fixed for improving the lighting and Ventilation, new Stalls and Troughs, etc., erected	...	...	...	...	3
Partially enclosed Yards near Cowsheds paved with cement concrete	...	...	...	...	Nil
New Dairies erected	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Cowsheds limewashed on internal surfaces of walls, and interior of roofs cleansed, as the result of Informal Action taken	...	...	...	...	63

Samples of Graded and Ungraded Milk had been taken monthly, and delivered at the County Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination.

Particulars of these are given in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number of Slaughter-houses actually in use as such in the Sub-area at the end of the year was ... 5

No difficulty has been experienced by way of getting the lime-washing of the internal surfaces of walls in the Slaughter-houses carried out when necessary, and the general standard of cleanliness maintained has been reasonably satisfactory.

Number of visits made to Slaughter-houses ... 271

BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

Number of visits made to Butchers' Shops ... 77

In the course of examinations made of the carcasses and organs of animals slaughtered in Slaughter-houses, and by Cottagers and Farmers on their own premises, the following articles, which were found to be diseased and unfit for human consumption, were voluntarily surrendered by the owners and destroyed at their expense.

Affected with Tuberculosis:

Nine Carcases and the Organs of Cows that were five years old or over.

Two Carcases and the Organs of Oxen that were two years old or over.

Two Carcases and the Organs of Heifers that were from two to three years old.

The Forequarters, Lungs and Liver of a four years old ox.

The Forequarters and Lungs of a three years old Heifer and Ox.

The Forequarters and Lungs of a two years old Heifer.

Sixty-one Bovine Heads, excluding those from whole Carcases condemned.

Twenty-two Lungs and Hearts of beasts, where the Mediastinal Glands of the Lungs were affected.

Thirteen Lungs of beasts where one or more of the Bronchial Glands were affected.

Nine Lungs and Livers of beasts where the Hedatic and one or more of the Bronchial Glands were affected.

Twelve Bovine Livers.

The whole Carcase and Organs of a Sow.

One Porker—weight 110lbs.

Twenty-three Pigs' Heads.

Distomatosis:

Eighty-eight Bovine and 231 Sheeps' and Lambs' Livers. In many of these cases the Lungs also were condemned.

Hydatid Cysts:

The whole Carcase and Organs of a Cow, where the affection was extensive.

The Lungs and Liver of five Bovines.

The Livers of four Bovines, and the plucks of four Sheep.

Strongyli:

The Lungs and in some cases the Hearts of 59 Sheep and Lambs.

Emaciation:

Two whole Carcases and the Organs of Cows.

Two whole Carcases and the Organs of Sheep.

One whole Carcase and the Organs of a Lamb.

Fevered Flesh:

The whole Carcase and the Organs of a Cow.

Immatured Flesh:

Two Carcases of Calves.

Bruised Flesh:

Parts of three Bovines, the approximate total weight of which was 191lbs.

Actinomycosis:

One Bovine Head.

Cirrhosis:

'Three Pigs' Livers.

Tumours or Abscesses:

Four Bovine Livers.

The percentages of animals found to be diseased are given in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

The number of Slaughtermen licenced during the year was ... 15

One man employed as such, had his licence renewed by another Local Authority.

All possible attention has been given to reducing the sufferings of animals due to rough handling previous to, and during the process of Slaughtering on Licenced Premises.

All animals, with few exceptions, have been stunned by means of the Captive Bolt Apparatus before bleeding.

As stated in previous Reports, butchers who slaughter animals on unlicenced premises for Cottagers and Farmers, are still exempt, with the result that animals slaughtered by some of them, who are not skilled in the art of bleeding, suffered considerably before death supervened. In these cases, the animals are not stunned before being bled.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Number in Sub-area, including Bakehouses and Garages,			
which can be described as such	...	...	23

One factory is in course of erection.

Number of inspections made, excluding Petroleum Stations			
that are near the homes of the occupiers	...	...	34

In four cases, where the limewashing of the internal surfaces of walls was overdue, the persons responsible were called upon to carry out the work, and this was complied with.

SCHOOLS.

Number in Sub-area	11
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of Inspections made of them	24
------------------------------------	-----	-----	----

Particulars of Schools are given in the Medical Officer's Report.

Improvements during the year were carried out to the Penyfai School.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Fifty-one new Houses were erected and completed during the year, all of which were connected to the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board's mains.

These are situated as follows:—

Twenty-four houses at Garfield Avenue, Litchard.

Six houses east of Litchard Terrace.

Four bungalows west of Litchard Terrace.

Four houses at Spencer Road, Coity, for Mr. Rowe.

One bungalow at Cefn Hirgoed for Mr. Roberts.

One bungalow at Penyfai for Mr. R. Thomas.

One house at Llangynwyd Village for Mr. J. Major.

Ten houses at Sarn erected by the Council.

Two houses at Penyfai have become vacant during the year, and the owner has given an undertaking not to re-let them for human habitation.

Two houses known as The Moulders, Aberkenfig, have been connected to the main during the year.

The approximate number of premises connected to the Board's

mains is now	3044
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Forty-five of the new houses erected during the year have W.C.'s and slop water drains connected to the Council's sewers.

The remaining six have W.C.'s and slop water drains which discharge into cesspits.

The approximate number of W.C.'s now connected to the

Council's sewers is	2785
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	------

Number of houses with W.C.'s discharging into cesspits	...	108
--------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----

Cesspits taking W.C.'s	...	72
------------------------	-----	----

Number of cesspits taking slop water only	...	96
-------------------------------------------	-----	----

The County Mental Institution, the Isolation and Smallpox Hospitals are not included.

Conversions from the Conservancy System	...	Nil
-----------------------------------------	-----	-----

Approximate number of earth and pail closets	...	571
----------------------------------------------	-----	-----

Number of smoke tests applied to soil and slop water drains	...	79
-------------------------------------------------------------	-----	----

Number of W.C.'s where proper flushing apparatus has been installed, and water services from the mains thereto	...	303
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Number of new W.C.'s erected in order to replace structures in which flushing apparatus could not be installed	...	6
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Number of hopper pans replaced by pedestal pans	...	75
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W.C. structures reconditioned	...	48
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The flushing of these Conveniences was previously carried out by hand, and the above work has been carried out as the result of Informal Action taken.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of investigations made, including re-visits where cases have been nursed at home ... 157

Premises sprayed with disinfectant or fumigated, or both, after the removal therefrom to the Isolation Hospital of cases, including cases where deaths from tuberculosis have taken place ... 97

ICE-CREAM SHOPS.

Number of premises on which Ice-cream is made ... 3

Inspections of these were made from time to time, and the conditions were found to be fairly satisfactory.

CINEMAS.

Number being used as such at present in the Sub-area ... 4

Frequent inspections of places where pictures were shown have been made, and the conditions found were such as to give no serious cause for complaint.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

The number of licences granted during the year to persons, permitting them to store petroleum on their premises is ... 18

Carbide.

Number of licences granted ... 2

Frequent inspections of these premises have been made, and as in previous years, the petroleum in all cases has been stored in tanks sunk into the ground, from which it was extracted by pumping, while the carbide has been kept in small quantities in small air-tight containers.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Number of Inspections made of premises under this Act ... 46

Notices Served ... Nil

Nuisances Abated ... Nil

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

As in previous years, the importance of the extermination of rats has not been overlooked. The public, in the course of duty, have been informed of the methods of extermination, and the requirements of the Act.

When poison has been used, the persons responsible have been advised to lay the baits in containers into which rats only could find access. By this method, in addition to reducing the risk of poisoning other small animals or birds, the number of baits taken can be easily checked.

The importance of burning waste edible matter, and storing articles of foodstuffs in rat-proof containers has also been brought to people's notice where it has been considered necessary.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Number of premises on which this trade is being carried on ... 5

These places have been visited from time to time. It was found that the fish generally used were small hake, and these are cooked in beef dripping or refined cotton seed oil.

Emrys T. Rees,

Sanitary Inspector.

PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Area No. 2.

Sanitary Inspector's Report, Year Ended
December 31st, 1938.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR—

(a) Total [including numbers given separately under (b) and including 2 temporary buildings]	...	...	98
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	34
(ii) By other Local Authorities	...	...	Nil
(iii) By other Bodies or Persons	...	...	58

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—

(i) By the Local Authority—			
(a) Under Slum Clearance	...	...	6
(b) For other purposes	...	...	Nil
(ii) By other Bodies or Persons	...	...	Nil

1 — INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	1410
(b) Number of inspections made for the purposes	...	...	...	1696

(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and re-recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	139
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	253
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	5
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation...	...	...	...	164

2—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	149
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3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING the YEAR—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—				
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners...	...	...	...	Nil

The Local Authority are going to carry out the necessary work in the two cases mentioned above, in default of owner.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	31
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	30
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners...	...	...	...	...	Nil

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	Nil
Five of the above dwelling-houses were vacated at at the end of the year.			

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined—the tenement or room having been made fit	...	...	...	...	Nil

4.—HOUSING ACT, 1936.—OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	26
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	29
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	179
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	1
This case was also relieved during the year.				
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	9
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	56
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding...	...	...	...	Nil

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1 Number of investigations made, including re-visits made where cases were isolated at home, and investigations made of Tuberculosis notified	...	...	99
2. Number of premises fumigated, including fumigations of premises carried out after deaths from Cancer and Tuberculosis, and also the disinfection of Schools	...	...	83

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915
(AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922, and
THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Licences granted under the Special Designation Order, 1936:—

1. Tuberculin Tested Milk Licences:—

(a) Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	.....	2
(Producers and Retailers)		
(b) Tuberculin Tested	.....	5
(Producers)		
(c) Tuberculin Tested	.....	3
(Supplementary)		
(d) Pasteurised	.....	1
(Supplementary)		
		—
		11
		—

2. Accredited Milk Licences:—

Number of licences granted	6
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3. Non-Graded Milk:—

Number of Producers on register, including five registered during the year, less one given up	145
Number of Retailers on register, including three registered during the year, less one given up	... ..	88
Number of inspections made of Cowsheds, Dairies & Milkshops...		489

During the year, three Cowshed floors were taken up and re-constructed in cement concrete, with drainage channels provided to discharge into suitable catchpits or cesspools; the feeding troughs were also renewed in cement. In one case a sterilising plant was provided, and bottling and cooling sheds erected in two cases.

Other improvements carried out include four yards paved in front of sheds, giving a clean approach to them; water from Water Board's mains laid on to one Cowshed; improved drainage to two Cowsheds, and improved ventilation and lighting to two Cowsheds. One new Cowshed was erected during the year.

Samples of both graded and non-graded milks taken during the year, with very few exceptions, proved to be satisfactory.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

1.	Number of licenced Slaughter-houses	...	...	5
	One new licence was granted during the year in respect of premises at West Farm, Wick.			
	The licence granted in respect of slaughter-house at Brynffrwd, Coychurch, was not renewed this year, no application being made for the renewal.			
2.	Number of inspections made, chiefly when slaughtering was taking place	...	...	422
3.	Number of inspections of butchers' shops and of vans delivering meat in the district	...	...	141

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

1.	Number of licences granted to persons to act as slaughtermen under Section 3	...	...	4
2.	Number of licences renewed	...	...	13

MEAT INSPECTION.

As a result of inspections of the carcases and organs of animals slaughtered for human consumption, the following were found to be unfit for the food of man:—

The whole carcases and organs of two cows—Generalised Tuberculosis.

The whole carcases and organs of three heifers—Generalised Tuberculosis.

The whole carcase and organs of a pig—Generalised Tuberculosis.

The whole carcase and organs of a calf—Immature.

The whole carcases and organs of six lambs—Emaciation.

The whole carcases and organs of three sheep—Emaciation.

One forequarter of an ox (121lbs.)—Tubercular lesions on serous membrane.

Eight pigs' heads—Tubercular lesions present in the submaxillary glands.

Three bovine livers and lungs—Tuberculosis.

Six pairs bovine lungs—Tuberculosis.

One bovine liver—Tubercular abscesses.

One bovine head—Extensive bruising.

Eleven bovine livers—Distomatosis.

One bovine liver—Hydatid cysts.

Two bovine lungs—Cysts.

The "plucks" of 139 sheep—Strongyli and liver rot

OTHER FOODS.

The following canned goods, on examination, were found to be either "blown" or "leaky," and were unfit for human consumption:—

- 32 tins of Chunks.
- 17 tins of Tomatoes.
- 7 tins of Filletted Veal (66lbs.).
- 5 tins of Grapefruit.
- 5 tins of Peaches.
- 3 tins of Pears.
- 3 tins of Loganberries.
- 2 tins of Ham (29lbs.).
- 1 tin of Corned Beef (6lbs.)
- 1 tin of Fruit Salad.

The above were voluntarily surrendered, and were destroyed.

BAKEHOUSES.

Number in regular use	...	...	...	5
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	16

The Bake-houses were generally found to be kept in a reasonably satisfactory state of cleanliness. Only in two instances was the attention of the occupiers drawn to the lime-washing of the walls being overdue.

ICE-CREAM SHOPS.

Number in regular use	6
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Much of the ice-cream now consumed in the area is produced by manufacturers outside the district, and is contained in paper packets ready packed.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

The manner in which the trade is carried on in these premises is fairly satisfactory, the majority of these shops having apparatus of an approved type.

No occasion arose during the year which necessitated the serving of notices for the abatement of nuisances arising from the trade.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Number in Sub-area	...	...	...	34
Number of inspections made		...	...	69
Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	8
Abated	...	...	...	8

In certain cases, the attention of the occupiers was called to the want of lime-washing of their premises, with satisfactory results.

SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools in Sub-area	...	...	12
Number of inspections	...	...	26

Particulars with regard to sanitary accommodation, water supplies, etc., are given in the Medical Officer's Report.

CINEMAS.

Number in Sub-area	3
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Occasional visits were made, when it was found that the requirements of the regulations in force were being carried out.

Improvements in the lighting arrangements were carried out at the three Cinemas.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

Number of licences granted or renewed	...	33
Number of inspections made where petrol is stored		51

Three licences were renewed for the storage of Carbide of Calcium.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Every possible attention was again given during the year with regard to the extermination of rats in the area.

The operations carried out at refuse tips and sewage disposal works by gassing, with the Clayton Gassing Machine, were most successful, as no rats are seen for some considerable time at these places after gassing.

In conjunction with gassing operations and occasional visits to refuse tips, chiefly at dusk, much useful work was done by the use of the shot-gun, as more than fifty rats were destroyed by his method during the year.

Poisoned baits also proved most effective in a number of cases.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

"In recent Annual Reports, the urgent need for sewerage the village of Laleston, Cefn Road, Cwmffoes and Fforddygyfraith, in the northern part of the parish of Laleston, Ogmore-by-Sea, and both North and South Cornelly, in the parishes of Pyle and Kenfig, has been fully dealt with."

"Needless to state that with the passing of time, the need is definitely more urgent."

These statements were made in my Reports for the last three years, and as yet, no sewerage schemes have been provided for any of these places.

1. Conversions :—

Pencoed: One pail closet converted into a water closet discharging into a new cesspool.

2.	Number of premises connected to sewers during the year	...	49
3.	Number of new and old premises (having no system of drainage previously) the drains of which discharge into cesspools	... ..	51
4.	Approximate number of earth closets	... ..	203
5.	Approximate number of pail closets	... ..	743
6.	Approximate number of water closets	... ..	2972
	(a) To Sewers	... ..	2516
	(b) To Cesspools	... ..	456
7.	Approximate number of Cesspools	... ..	622
8.	Number of drains tested, including the re-testing of drains found to be defective	... ..	63

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Number of shops inspected	...	...	23
Notices served	...	...	Nil
Nuisancees abated	...	...	Nil

WATER SUPPLIES.

Approximate number of houses which obtain water from mains, including 105 new connections during the year, less one dis- connection	...	...	...	3306
Number of houses supplied by wells only	...	...	...	15
Number of houses supplied by springs only	...	...	...	22
Number of houses supplied by eisterns only	...	...	...	101
Number of houses supplied by wells and eisterns	...	...	...	11
Number of houses supplied by springs and cisterns	...	...	...	15
Number of houses supplied by springs and wells	...	...	...	1
Total number of houses without a proper piped water supply	...	...	...	165

Alun Williams,

Sanitary Inspector

